THE CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS:

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months ... ·TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months. WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months

No supscriptions will be received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter

Masonry. Mr. Holden, through the Progress of July 19th, enters upon a deliberate defence of the secret criminal organization, and does dishoner to a charitable and ancient order, which for many ages and in many countries has done the good offices of mercy and benevolence; in violation of no law, but in strict subordination to the laws of whatever country it is located within. Mr. Holden, in the Progress, says that " Masonry is the same thing in London, New York and Charleston," and " they enter into an obligation to defend each other, and to warn a brother of impending danger." And again: "If there is a clause in the H. O. A.'s that can be construed into treason against the Government, is there not a correlative clause in Masoury that is susceptible of the same interpretation?" Now we invite the attention of Masons to this unmitigated stigma. Never has that body of citizens received so offensive an insult. . Here is an organization, bound under oath by the penalty of "being shot through the head." Does Masonry enjoin se vicious a organization is framed to take protection from an enemy with whom the country is at war; the members stipulating to afford certain assistance to the enemy in recompense. Is there in Masonry any similar understanding? In our opinion the insinuation of the Progress is a vile slander, which every loyal Mason will regard as an insult.

We put this question-Does Masonry allow one act of sympathy, relief or assistance from a member in the South towards a Yankee enemy, which the laws of the country prohibit? We say no. This tery organization does; for its members are pledged to help the spies of the enemy-which is treason.

The tory society combines to take pretection avails the member for pretection and discloses his loyal neighbor for sacrifice. If the act be performed, it is treason.

The tory members agree to harbor the deserter, and do it. This is a crime. Can a Mason, under his obligations as a Masen, commit treason, or violate the law, in order to fulfill his Masonic obligation? So far from enjoining such practice, Masenry would punish it.

This idea of assimilating Masonry with toryism, is a borrowed one. The Progress obtained it from Joy the Yankee, when their relations were familiar. When this iniquitous scoiety first obtained introduction into North Carolina. there was an effort to assimilate it to Masenry. This SIDE step of Rahabites was adopted to furnish the resemblance. And therefore, about the very time when it was first brought to our notice, two copies of the Newbern Times, Joy's a very singular column in defence of Masonry. At that time, this H. O. A. business was receiving its introduction into Greene and Lenoir. Very soon after it was transmitted to Wake and Johnston, and placed in the keeping of the man who. without entering it himself, was to be the chief agent for its dissemination. This is the man who gave it to the Rev. W. N. Bragg.

And it is a borrowed idea, and from a confidential source, that the Progress gets this insulting comparison of a treasonable, corrupt association, with the honorable and loyal Order of Masonry. If any one desires, we will show them these papers of Joy's, and compare the dates when H. O. A. villainy first made its appearance.

But there is another feature in this article which deserves attention, and that is, that here is a public paper, which in time of war uses every effort to stifle and prevent the exposure of a criminal league, whose treasonable intentions are confessed by those who are abandoning it. The attempts to expose it are stigmatized. The proper confessions of misguided victims are ridiculed, and with more audacious boldness, the society itself is defended. If there is not criminality in this conduct, then there is no law in the land, And the worst feature in the case is, that those who essay the commission of these injurious acts, seem to feel assured that they will have protectors in the judges of the State. The only tribunal they seem to fear, is a Confederate tribunal.

A Generous Tender.

The Petersburg Register contains a most generous offer, by a citizen of Raleigh, to the people of Petersburg who have been driven out from their homes into the woods and elsewhere to seek protection from the shells of the ruthless foe, sent to destroy the homes and lives of the women and children of that herole city. Col. J. M. Heck is the owner of that fine and commodious property in Warren county, N.C., known as "Jones' Springs," and he has tendered the buildings and a sufficient quantity of fire wood, free of cost, to such of the citizens of Petersburg as choose to avail themselves of this safe and pleasant retreat. Some thirty or forty families can there be comfortably provided for-the occupants having only to furnish their own furniture and cooking utensils.

Col. Heck has been a resident of this city for a year or two, and has won upon the regards of our people as an enterprising, patriotic, humane christian gentleman. Possessed of large means, he has employed them in the establishment of factories for furnishing the Government with Ordnance and other material; while he has dispensed with a liberal hand to supply the wants of the needy.

WEEKLY CONFEDERAT

VOL. 1.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Major W. W. Peirce

When we mentioned the rumour that Major Peirce, the Quarter Master at this post, had been employing Mr. McGowan as the agent for transportation to the army, we expected to elicit frem Major Peirce a public disclaimer of the sot; for we did not believe that an officer of the army, at this time, would furnish a facility to Mr. Helden for the transmission of his circulars and newspapers -the Standard and Progress. And when Mr. McGowan was selected, it might have been well known that it was putting at Mr. Holden's disposal an omnibus for that purpose. We are as much pained as surprised, to find that we were mistaken in our estimate of Majer Peirce, and that he has given a basis to those who have distrusted him. We still believe, or hope it was an act of inconsideration ; for Major Peirce well knows, that from Gen. Lee down, every officer in the army would regret to see the soldiers flooded with the Progress and Standard. There is to use to disguise this. These papers are regarded by penalty as this, one so clearly illegal? This the leaders who conduct our cause, as unfit for the soldiers to read, and the soldiers so regard

> One other matter: Major Peirce also knew, that Mr. McGowan had been removed from the Post Office Department, and for good reason. We repeat, for good reason If Mr. McGowan wishes the reasons exposed, we will do it for him.

> As to the attempt of the Progress (whether the article were written by Mr. Helden or the Editor) to make sympathy for Mr. Mc-Gowan, by the allegation that anybody desires to hurt him by depriving him of the means of making a living; it is the game of a demagogue, who cares nothing for Mr. Mc-Gowan, except to use him as a tool. For many years he has been in the public employ, and we always thought to his injury, for he was a good mechanic and could have earned a better living by his trade; but this was not our business : and we don't care how well employed he may be, provided he is not in a position to do damage. And we are perfectly assured the two worthies who undertake his defence, don't care a fig for him, except to use

8. F. Phillips, Esq. .

We are taken to task by our neighbor of he Conservative, about our mention, a few days since, of Mr. Phillips. We are glad to hear Mr. Phillips is for Governor Vance, and has so announced himself since he has appeared in Orange. We are glad to recognize the wholesome influence of the Orange paper, fell into our hands, each one containing atmosphere. Neverthless, we are entitled to our opinion as between Vance men. Major Latta is as good a Vance man as Mo. Audifor Phillips; and the very reason we prefer him, is that which the Conservative has urged in behalf of Mr. Phillips.

> Mr. Phillips has been in three civil offices since the war began. He has filled them well and it, is time to try and see how well he would fill a military office. Major Latta has filled three military offices since the war began, and has stood between Mr. Phillips and the enemy, while Mr. Phillips was basking in the shade. We think that if Mr. Phillips could go out and try a military office, be would do the same for Major Latta which the Major has done for him; and he ought to have a chance. What de the people of Orange say? Besides, we have but little partiality for a man who fills office three years in Raleigh, in these times, and carries off with him the praises of Messrs. Holden and Pennington. We hope the people of Orange, among whom we were born, will show their appreciation of merit-true merit-military merit-and vote for Major Latta-who, like a faithful and loyal officer, has done his duty ; and that they will (now that Mr. Phillips is without office) give an opportunity to a stout, robust citizen, of serving in the cause, for the preservation of his own property and inde-

The Standard is very much exercised about the color of the paper on which it alleges Vance tickets are printed. First, some sneaking spy stole "a slip of Vance tickets, printed on yellow paper"; and ran to show them to Mr. Holden; and then another of his sneaking "detectives" has shown him some Vance tickets printed on buff paper. New will Mr. Holden tell the public who these "detective agents" of his are, that have furnished him with these tickets? If they got them honestly, they nor he can have any objection to their names being made public.-But if their names be not given, the public will take it for granted that they get hold of them in a way that they are ashapped to be known in the transaction.

But the whole thing is one of Mr. Helden's "henest arts" to deceive the people. He has heard that some Vance tickets were printed on yellow paper, and he has printed some of his own and perhaps some Vance tickets on buff paper, so as to shield his timid friends, who are ashamed to vote for him unless they can do so under a deception. Look out for Holden tickets printed on buff paper.

Gen. Brogg arrived at Atlanta on the 18th, and immediately proceeded to Gen. Johnston's headquarters. His presence is said to have created great cothusiasm in the Army of TenGov. Brown and his Militia.

The evil effects of Governor Brown's factious course towards the Confederate Government, are now painfully coming home to him. He has heretofore, like the majerita the Legislature in North Carolina, put every difficulty possible in the way of the conscript laws, by keeping at home an army of militia and civil officers. But now that Atlanta is in danger, in consequence of a want of men to confront the vankee hordes pressing upon it, he has gone to work as vigorously upon his pet exempts, as he has heretofore done upon the Confederate Government. Governor Brown is enthusiastic in his defence of Georgia; and his efforts to bring forward the skulkers, or those he considers so, are marked by his characteristic, but often ill-directed energy. Some of these whom he has so sedulously protected from the Confederate conscript officer, now refuse to obey his call upon them-whereupen Governor Brown waxes wroth, and orders his conscript officers to seize all such and force them to come up to the scratch. He does not stop now to consult whether it is constitutional or not-they are needed, and must come-" peaceably if they will-forcibly if they must." How circumstances do alter cases. Governor Brown may derive some consolation, however, that he has his exempts at hand. where he can make use of them as valuable auxiliaries to the Confederate army in protecting the State of Georgia from the yankee invader.

We trust the state of things in North Carolina may not become such as to cause the Legislature of this State to teel as Governor Brown now feels, that in keeping their pets out of the army, they have exposed the State to be overrun by the enemy, for the want of these fifteen or twenty thousand exempts to resist

N. B.-Where are the militia and home guard officers, the justices of the peace, constables, &c., of Yadkin county, who were to be so efficient in case of invasion, or home disturbances-where are they, that they cannot be rall'd to the defence of their own homes and the laws of the State, when threatened and resisted by a band of tories and

We regret to learn from the Winston Sentinel of the 14th instant, that Hon. A. H Shepperd died at his residence in Forsyth county, on Monday, the 11th instant.

Mr. Shepperd had, in former years , represented his district in Congress for several terms. He was a devoted Southerner, ardent and patriotic in all his feelings, and completely identified with the South in her present struggle for independence.

Mr. Shepperd's health had been feeble for many years past, and he must have reached something like the three score years and ten assigned by scripture as the limit of human life; still the immediate attack which caused his death commenced only three days before, while making arrangements to go tel Salem to hear Gov. Vance speak.

Gen. Bragg at Atlanta.

"Harvey" of the Appeal writes the following piece of intelligence to that journal :

ATLANTA, July 14, 1864.

The most interesting, and perhaps, significant event of yesterday, was the arrival of General Braxton Bragg. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the Genaral and two or three other gentlemen-perhaps of his own personal staff-in a carriage going out to General Johnston's headquarters. The eldiron hero, the Wellington of the South, looks mere the man and the soldier than I ever saw him before. His health must be better than when he left this army for his important pesition at Richmoud, and consequently, his ability greater to discharge the grave responsibility resting upon him. Having served with him in an humble capacity in his long, toilsome campaigns in Mississippi, Kentucky and Tennessee, and never having found occasion to drift into the tumultuous torrent of malignant prejudice which an ill-advised populace nurled against him and General A. S. Johnston, with misguided zeal, I involuntarily raised my hat as his carriage hurried by.

The army has learned to admire, love and

confide in another, but the name and the face of General Bragg makes many a strong beart beat with enthusiasm within the breasts of the bronzed warriors of the Army of Ten-

Gen. Bragg's presence at this juncture, is this part of the military vineyard, indicates that all goes well around Richmond and Petersburg, and that his zeal and attention are not confined to any special locality, but extends equally to every part of the Confed-

WHAT WE GOT AT MARTINSBURG .- A COTrespondent of the Charlottesville Chronicle, says that immense quantities of supplies fell into our hands at Martineburg, with one million dollars worth of medical stores, and an unbounded quantity of quartermaster's supplies, including one hundred thousand bushels of corn and oats.

The merchandize was unparalleled; mer-chants and sutlers had collected their immense stores, preparatory to forwarding them to Richmond for sale, as they deemed the capture of that place a fixed fact.

ESCAPE OF MAJOR GEN. FRANKLIN.-W regret to hear of the escape of Major General Franklin, as his capture would have enabled our Government to exchange him for some one of our Generals now in the hands of the enemy. We understand he was placed in charge of an efficer and two men, who laid down and slept while Franklin deliberately walked off. Too much whiskey was probably the cause of this negligence.

Brigadies General Tyler and staff escaped to Baltimore.

We adopt the following article on the North Carbines election from the Richmond Exami iner. It cannot be pretended by Mr. Holden, that the Examiner is a "sta!! Celerate ener, or a subsidized press. Its known oppartion to the administration, deprives Mr. Holder of thus carping at its opinion.

The article from the Examiner shows that the intelligent minds of the country, every where, regard Mr. Holden's plan of pe ce. as the surest cause of war. Will the people of this State be so blind as to disregard the universal sentiment of the wise and good, and

follow Mr. Holden? North Carolina is to elect a Governor in August. There are two candidates and two parties. With all which Virginians and other. Confederates outside of North Carolina should have nothing whatever to do, but that the two parties happen to be divided upon a ques-tion extremely interesting to Confedera es at large, namely: Whether North Carolina is to continue allied with us in the War to vindicate our independence, or is to ahandon that alliance, and utterly destroy herself in a vain effort to make a separate peace. One of the candidates for Governor opposes a Convention of the State even for the purpose of considering or proposing terms for a separate peace: he other favours such Convention; and, if elected, is understood to be roady to convene it immediately. Thus the August election becomes a concern to us all.

We learn from articles in newspapers of the State that there are large numbers of citizens of North Carolina who suppose that they may somehow bring about Peace, or at least hasten or facilitate Pcace, by voting for a person whe says he is a Peace-man. Journals, said to be organs of this individual, declare in general terms, most emphatically (as if they were saying something important), that their candidate "is for peace;" and then, appealing to the voters, put the matter to them thus—Are you tired of this bloody war? tired of war to your peaceful industry again ?- then support the man who is for peace. These appeals are probably not addressed to, nor intended for the more educated and intelligent portion of the inhabitants of North Carolina; but one is led to believe that there must be more than an averag proportion of simple and credulous people in that State, to make such arguments, such newspapers, and such a candidate, even possible. Also, it is with regret every good Confederate will hear that there are in the country districts very large bands of deserters from the army—all understood to be Peace-men. In a Raleigh paper of the 13th (the Progress) we read, copied from the Iredell Express, "that tie deserters are carrying on at a "high rate in that county". (Yadkin); and further that "a hand of these tories and traiters to the South' took the town of Yadkin and released all the prisoners in the gaol, who doubtless immediately joined

Nobedy supposes that these tories and deserters compose the whole of the "peace party," although they swell it exceedingly. No party in any State could subsist altogether upon that sort of basis; and there must be. and are numbers of henest citizens who are actually deluded by the loud and constant outcries of those wno call themselves "Conservatives," and who think North Carelina, in this election can really say, Let there be peace, and there is pe ce.

them, and became all peace-men together.

The answer of the other or sound Confed crate party to this wretched delusion is so obvious, and lies so conspicuously on the surface. that the plainest citizens may see it-always excepting the descreers. It is so clear, that he who runs may read, but not he who runs away. And it is this: If North Carolina makes a peace, it is with the Federal authorities she must make it; and the Federal authorities have : efused, and do still refuse, even to listen to any terms except unconditional submission; revocation of the ordinance of secession by which North Carolina took herself out of the Union; abandonment of her allies and kindred in the very stress and agony of the war to make good that secession ; emane pation of all her negroes; contrite return to "the Union of our fathers;" and lastly and chiefly, contribution of her full quots of draft-ed men to the armies of said Union, to be employed in the sloughter of all other Souther people, and the complete enslavement of North Carolina, as well as all other States, Northern and Southern. These are the terms,

Now if North Carolina cease to be a part of the Confederacy and becomes a part of the Federal Union, which is at war with us, she thereby, on the instant, declares war against the Confederacy. That a State did, in the middle of a war, abandon herallies, deny her act, eat her words, and join her enemies against her friends, might be a brilliant historic record in the future; but it would not be peace: it would be only the beginning of war. It is not to be supposed that Virginia and South Carolina would submit to be cut asunder by the intervening country, if that country should declare itself an enemy instead of a friend. They, of course, would treat it as an enemy; would make inceremonious use of its railroads and short work with its towns. We do not see that the Old North State would

do not see that the Old North State would gain much by reconciling hereoff to Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and declaring war against South Carelina and Virginia.

It is useless, and it is intended to deceive, when "peace-men" says vaguely, as we observe they de says and imprudently repeat—"Better let each State set up temperarily for "itself than continue the war." Certainly North Careline can and may seede at any moment from the Confederacy: this is not a matter ansceptible of argument: by constitutional right abo may first seede, and they either join our enemies or "set up for herbelf," proof as to her shell seem good, if the descring terest, the descring principle and the descrivate be indeed so strong and privailing: but least let her understand the consequences. least let her understand the sensequences. In the first place, if she set up for herself and pretended to "neutrality," and if the Federal Government admitted that pretention, then she would be bound to all the duties of neutrals be-tween the two beligerouts: she would be bound to refuse passage to the Federal troops through her territory, and to require their evacuation her territory, and to require their evacuation of all the places which they hold within the State; because to permit the Federals to use North Caroline as a depot of troops and arms,

or a base of operations, would be an act of wa againt us; and she would be also bound to refuse passage to Confederate treeps and stores, because that swould be as act of war against the Federals. But neither of the belligerents would submit to be thus ordered of : therefore North Carolina would be obliged at once to go to war with them both, to enforce her neutrali ty and independence. She would have gained by her secession the honer of being, for a time, the principal battle ground of the war.

One is almost ashamed to argue so simple s matter. We only de so in order to show that this specious pretence of a Confederate State "setting up for itself," "negetiating for a separate peace," and the like, simply means, peace with our enemies and war upon as. That "Conservative" party invites the citizens of North Carolina to repudiate the independence which they selemly voted themselves, the government they created to maintain it, the allisucces they formed to secure it, the debt the incurred to pay for it-and to creep back, like whipped dogs, into the "Union" they left, take on them the yoke of the government that has ravaged their friends and cities, and the debt incurred to pay the cost of extirpating them and their calldren. It invites the North Carelina soldiers in Lee's army to go across the lines, to throw themselves into the arms of their present enemies, to turn round and fight their present comrades, and to uplift and wate on igh that flag under which their own houses

have been burned and their own sisters ravished. This, we say, is the exact and entire meaning and suppose of a "peace party" in the Confederate States; whether boldly avowel, or traitorously whispered in secret, this is in-tended to be the effect of it. It means either this or nothing. And we are not going to believe that our neighbors and allies of North Carolina are altogether prepard for such a course of procedure. Whatever manhood, whatever good faith, whatever State pride or individual pride may exist amongst them, all will revolt against such unuterable infamy as this. And so we hope to see it proved on the day of election. Let the "Conservative" candidate he voted for by the deserters alone and, indeed, the election would be a very good opportunity for the provost guards to seize those fellows at the pulls.

LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 24th Regiment N. C. Troops on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, 1864:

Field and staff-None. Co A - Wounded, sergt Joel P Sweaney in arm, privates Caleb C Wright severe in hip, William Moore severe in thigh, Jasper Hum-phreys severe in hand, John Whitt in side Missing, sergt Richard T Ramsey, privates Barnett Read, (wounded) George W Davis, (wounded) Thomas Huggins, April Freeman, Jno Dillehay, Alexander Bessley, Marion Day, Barlett Bowles, Green Cash, (wounded.)

Co B-Wounded, private Duncan Parker severe in side, James N Canaday severe in wrist, Jas M Pearce severe in hand. Missing, sergt Lewis Pettaway, privates Calvin M Alpkin, John Canaday, John Eubanks, Durant Foster, Vulcan Frazill, Martin V Quaphrey, John P Jones, Reddin Kellum, Gaston Morton, Wm H Morton, Berry Parker, Oliver E Pittman.

Co C-Killed, private Ruffin Bailey. Wounded, privates John H Durham in head, John Carrol severe in head, Jas K Farrell severe in arm, Wesley Farrel severe in shoulder, Rufus D Wall in arm, Israel Walter severe in hand: Missing, lieut Harris Earp, sergt Furney G Young, sergt Wm B Johnson, corpl Jecob T Adams, privates James T Carroll, James T Griffin, Caswell Hocut, George W Hinton, Ma'achi Hinton, Joseph L Johnson, John R

Co D-Killed, privates A Markham. Wounded, lieut Nathaniel M Wright severe in neck corpl Geo S Motley severe in neck, private Wesley Rich in breast. Missing. sergt Thos J Hamill, sergt Arthur Alston, privates Gideon Alston, John Lucas, Joel Lucas, W D Lowe, John L Lowe, Crawford Futrell, Buckley Walker, Wesley Savage, George Elis, Wm R Suitt, Thos Gautney.

Co E-Wounded, privates Wm B Britt severe in face and shoulder, Isham Taylor in head. Missing, sergt Beld R Hood, Riley Davis, Calvin Edwards, John H Lee, James M Shirley, Benj Grant,

Co F-K lled, private Charles W Gainess Wounded, privates David J Godwin severe in wrist. Missing, sergt Miles C Autrey, segt Daniel B Bain, corpl Stephen H Johnson, privates Wiley D Averitt, John Averitt, Junathan H Averitt, Angus Bain, Green H Bancom. Isaac C Beard, Jonathan M Britt, Noah Cashwell, George & Downing, Marcel Edge, Sanders Cashwell, John H Fort, John & W Hall, Hardy Jones, Hargis Jones, Lawrence M Ward, Aaron W Ward.

Go G-Wounded, sergt Patrick D Brown severe in leg, sergt Jas W Regan in hand, private Robert G McNair in eide. Missing, privates Neill A Campbell, Hector Biggs, Zeroba bel Wilson.

Co H-Wounded, lieut George W Rogers in shoulder, privates Bartlett Y Jones severe in hand, Thomas B Margis in hand, Johnson Norris in side, John M Thaxton in arm. Missing, sergt Reuben Long, (wounded) corpl Reuben J Woody, Jesse A Lunsferd, privates Thos W Wilburn, Francis M Woody, Joseph P Wood, Edward J Tuck, John T Ford, Geo H Chandler, Wm M Neighbors.

Co I—Wounded corpl Burrell W Hodges in shoulder, privates Sir W Stewart mortal, since died, Davis L Flowers severe in hand and

thigh; Levett Eunis severe in head, Josephus Johnson severe in neck, Jackson Barber severe in hand, James H Norris, sen., in hand, Jas Stewart severe in hand, Heavy Lee severe in

hand, Augus Stancill severe in head, Micah R
Barber severe in hand.

Co K—Killed, private Troy Parish. Wounded, capt Janadies H Bales in neck, corpl Gains Cheves in shoulder, privates William Woodruff severe in head, Paul Pearce in hand, Woodruff severe in head, Paul Pearce in hand, Augustus P. Yeung severe in face, Richard Medley in knee, John Parks in thigh, Bryant Freeman in leg. Missing, privates Henry Harris, Joseph Moye, Lorenzo L. Dameron, Martin V. Reid, Thos W. Beddingstid.

REPARTULATION.—Killed 4, wounded 49,

REPARTITULATION.—Killed 4, wounded 4: o. D. COOKE.
Ad'jt 24th Rog't N. C. T.

List of casualties in 56th M. C. T., Lt. Cel. G. G Luke-commanding, from the 17th to 19th of June, 1868. Pield and Staff, killed ness, wou

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTMENTS well be inserted at rungs secure per square of sen lines (or less) for ench insertion. Marriage no loss and obligation will be charged as adver themetar.

JOB WORK JOR WORK of opers Consiption will be of content at this Office with disputable, and as neatly as can be done onlywhere in the months Con-

Co. A, Lt TP Savella comad'r - Killed Som Mercer. Wounded, Lt Thee P Savelle arm. Sergt L Berry thigh avere. M Forber side, Peter Moore him mortally. D Bater abdance mortally, J C Hughes shoulder, G W Kughendall hand, Wm Gallop hand, C G Banyer fore-

Co. B. Capt F N freberte compet's-Killed, Capt F N. Raberts. Wounded, sergt E Hurst igh, corpl flomes baed, J W Rulsen wounded and missing, E T Gardner shoulder, B (; Johnson hip severe, B P Kendrick none, H Osnery arm painfully, C Culbreth hand, O Jackson arm

arm painfully. C Culbreth hand, O Jackson arm severe, Il Godwin hody. Jeel Barefoot hedge D Vann eneck. Mississ, W L Brown, Wm Bowden, F Wood, J D Blizzard. LS Tart.

Co. C. Lt S F McMcely Co K commel'g—Killed, Henry Harris and W E Martham.—Wounded, J M Brothers breats mertally, W R Brown arm, G Bowers fuger, N B Jones leg. B F McDaniel head, W M Temple hand, sorgt Persse bowels, J W Barnett head, L A Bumgar-

Co. D. Capt R D Grabe commd'g -Killed, none. Wounded Lt J B Coggins arm and side severe, WT Gillis cheek, J D McKee wrist, Frank Roberts head painfully, Wd. Cole thigh. Missiog, James Berry.

Co. E. Lt K J Rhodes commd'g-Kill-d none.
Wounded, 2d Lt McDougald hip severe, W L
Markham hand, J J Warrick face, W Garser
neck. Missing, J W Lawrence and L Futrell.
Co. F. 2d Lt A R Grigg com ad'g-Killed, J
P Crowder and N Phillins. Wounded, sergt A
J London hand, L H Eskridge shoulder severe. Jas Bedford side severe, R P Pryor head, W J Carter leg, S A Crowder leg, Cohn Crowder elde, J B Suttle hand. Missing, J W Lindsey; S K Moore A G Moore, J W Revel, E G New-

Co. G, Capt O P Milis commd'g -- Killed, none. Wounded, sergt A Tuber mouth severe, W A Councily shoulder. L A McNeill leg, W L Osborne shoulder, C Pace leg.

Co. H. Capt W G Graves commd'-Killed, none. Wounded, Tames Dansavant shoulder, Abraham Forde thigh, sergt F Mantague side mortally. Missing, Silas Smith and S Dogen-

Co. I, Capt L Harrin commd'g, Killed-none, Wounded, corpl G.W Biggerstaff chest ervere, shoulder severe, J M M Price bip, G W Price foot, J B Robbins arm flesh wound. Co. K. Capt F R Alexander commd'g -Killed,

sone. Wounded, capt F B Alexander stemach mertally, (since dead.) B D Brown head. J M Brown head, F Cashion hand W Cashion hand. M Cornelius leg. W B Osherne head. RECAPITULATION. - Officers killed 1, wound-

ed 5, men killed 5. wounded 64, missing 16. C. M PAYNE, Lt. Co. K., Acting Adjutant.

> For the Confederate. A LIST OF CASUALTIES

In the 25th Regiment, N.C. T., in the battles near Petersburg, June 16th, 17th and 19th, 1864, Lieut Col S C Bryson communding: Field and staff-Wounded, lieut cel SU

Bryson severe in leg. Co A, capt M N Love commit's—Killed, private Merit Wright. Wounded, F-M Cornor severe-in leg, Elijah Curtis in arm, John Nix feet amputated, Heary Rece hip severe, J S Whitaker finger, Leander Wright mortal since died, James Allen foot; Allen Robinson thigh. Alissing, sergt A McKillop, corpl Jan Reece, privates W A Connor, C J Pain, J J

King. Co B, lieut D Rogers commd'g—Killed, sergt D H Hooper, P J J Allen, M W Mess. Wounded, lieut D Rogers thigh, privates Elbert Watson arm severe, J P Steward face, J C Stiles head, J E Slatten leg. Missing, privates W H Rice, John Slatten, J W Steward, G W Phillips, John Carrol.

Co C. capt W N Freeman commd'g-Killed, private John L Coggins. Wounded, corpl J C Dotson face severe, Asa Chambers arm severe, R B Robinson side severe, J M Davis head, A M Radeliff hand severe, J W D Moody hand severe, D F Muse hand, F M McDaniel thigh severe, H Elmore shoulder severe, Jerry Green arm severe, W F Grasty hand, T'M Nichole hand, sorgt W B Smatner, privates T W Muse, M Line severely shock by the explosion of a shell, also sergt T I, Snider, corpl W D Griffith, privates J l'Lewis, S G B White. The four last named have returned to duty.

Co D, capt L B Tatham commd's-Killed. corpl J M Case, privates Lease Danner, J W Smathers, J N Sutherland, James Wilson, G W Parker. Wounded, segt J C Webb side severe, privates J W Collins toot, B C Johnson foot severe, Thes Lowry head.

Co E, capt W H Grave comind's—Killed, none. Wounded, capt W H Grave shoulder, lieut W W. England severely shocked by the explorion of a shell, privates L J Erwin foot severe, W A Bodenhammer, hip severe, J H Cantrell hand.

Co F, lient J A Blaylock commd's—Killed, ene. Weun led, lient J A Blaylock knee, corpl J B Mann contusion from explosion of a shell, R C Bess shoulder, F M McHaffer head. Co. G, Lieut. B F H Jackson commanding.

Killed, private W J Gates, Wounded, privates W J Weatherfordt high, severe, hand, Benj Smith sev, thigh broken J M Williams leg, sev, W A Williams leg. Henry Henrick face, sev, jaw fractured. Weunded and missing, corpl B F Keener shoulder, sev, private J F Roberts, thead, sev. Missing, privates E

J F Roberts, thead. sev. Missing, privates E S Rogers, L W Colly.
Co. H, Capt T J commanding.—Killed, L J Carland. Wounded, W B Frady moy, since died, J F M Livingston breast, dangerously, W S Whitiker thigh, sev, J M Phembles leg, M P Johnston hand, C M Flotcher hip.
Co. I, Lient A B Thresh commanding.—Killed, parges J M Morgan and Urish Warren. Wounded, privates J M Rice thigh, sev, S R Smith choulder tov, W H Jones shoulder, Z T Hanner wrist, sev, J M Wise arm broken, J A Rich, mer, Joseph Davis mcr, Eli-

jah Sharp, M A Cartia, Stanben A B Rutherfond, sorgt P P Morgan by explosion of shell, H Holder see

Co. K, Capt J M Burleson commanding, Kfiled, privates J A Goldsmith and Columbus O Bryant. Wounded, Newton Carse arm, eev, J B Andrews lag. Missing, J Andrews and J M Carson. -Killed, 17; wounded, 75

B. B. EDMONDSON

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

We understand that Mr. B. F. Moore, before his Honor Judge Saunders, on Wednesday, in a case where the secret association came up incidentally, expressed the opinion that " there is nothing treasonable or criminal in this organization, and that the obligations are no more than . Masonry." The day has gene by when we would accept any opinion of Mr. Moore's as orthodox, when the Southern Confederacy is interested. To be obliged to say so, is a source to us of sorrow and regret, as Mr. Moore knows; and we have palliated the many departures from loyalty in which Mr. Moore has indulged, and which his brethren of the bar generally regard with sterner and no doubt with juster censure. We are now called to speak out. We regard Mr. Moore's epinions as the cause of vast mischief in North Carolina. His opinions are not only adverse to it, but they have damaged the Confederacy in as material interests. Mr. Moore is a practising Attorney. We do not know that he has taken the oath of allegiance. If he has not, he has failed to meet the requirements of the law. If he has, he is under the obligation of an eath to be loval, for he has sworn allegiance, which means a faithful loyalty, in thought, wordand act. If he has not, then he ought not to be permitted to appear before another Court until he does meet the requirements of the law. It is time for purification in the courts at least to commence; and we know no example more illustrious for the beginning than Mr. Moore.

We publish the oath of this tory association, that all men, lawyers and laymen, may see what one of the fathers of the bar in North Carolina pronounces as devoid of criminality.

Heroes Of America.

First.-The candidates are conducted in a room and seated. Aiter a few introductory remarks, the Grand Counsellor will read the seem d chapter of the book of Joshua from

Secondly -He will say or ask-Will you keep a secret? Answer-I will Are von willing to take an obligation to that effect? Answer-I am. You will place your right hand on the Bible and your left hand over your heart, and repeat after the Grand Connsellor-" I, A. B., of my own free will and accord, do hereby and hereon, selemnly and sincerely promise and swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God and these Heroes of America, that I will not communieate the secrets of the Heroes of America to hay person in the known world, except it be to a true and lawful Brother Hero.

Third .- I furthermore promise and swear, that I will not confer these degrees upon any person in the known world, except I am au

Fourthly -I further promise and swear, that I will keep the secrets of the Brother Hero when they are communicated to me as such, whenever their interests or safety require it.

Fifthly-I further promise and swear, that I will answer and obey all due signs handed, thrown or sent to me from a Brother Hero.

Sixthly .- I further promise and swear, that I will not give the word of the Heroes which I shall here fter receive, in any manner, except in that in which I shall hereafter

Seventhly .- I further promise and swear, that I will not cut, paint or print on any moveable or immovable object, whereby the secrets of the Heroes may be made known. Eighthby -I further promise and swear, that I will not speak evil of a Brother Hero behind his back or before his face, but I will give him timely notice of all approaching danger. All of which I do most sclemula and sincerely promise and swear, with a 61m and steady purpose to keep and perform the same; binding myself under no less penalty than to have my head shot through, so help me God, and keep me stendast in the performance of the same.

Kise the Bible. EIGNS AND PASS WORDS.

1st.-Grasp or grip.
2nd.-Signs-Right hand with third and

fourth fingers closed to the mouth in token of secrecy. Answer is left forefinger to the cor-Grand Halling Sign of Distress .- Right hand over the mouth - eft hand over

the heart; is given by placing the right feet together, right hand on each other's left shoulder. One will say-"THREE"-the other -"DAYS." "This is our ducy." Answer-Washington.

Conversation -"These are gloomy times." Answer-"Yes but we are looking for better." "What must we look for?" Answer-"A fed and white cord." "Why a cord?" Answer -"Because it will save ourselves and fami-

Password-"United we stand." Answer -"Divided we fall."

Truth, Virtue, Honor, Fidelity, Justice -This authorizes me to confer these degrees of the Heroes of America, and also to authorize

1st, The oath is vicious and immoral,

Per contra, WE say :

against the good order of society, and therefore any citizen who takes it is liable for a misdemeanor. 2nd, The combination is illegal as a con-

points; for whether its object were lawful or nolawful, its means are clearly so, as the means is a secret league, oath-bound, by an unlawful penalty.

3rd, I's object is unlawful, for it is to obtain for a certain class advantages from the theray, to the injury of society at large, and therefore it is a conspiracy, and indictable as such.

4th, It is sudictions, for it opposes the Goverament, it encourages and protects descriton, and it lays its foundation in a hostility to the prosecution of the war-and sedition is a common law offence, punishable in the Courts of North Cafolina

5th, It is treasonable; because it is built on a previous understanding and communication with the enemy, constructed on mutually understood signs and tokens; and any act in accordance with the obligation, such as pa sing a sign from the enemy, or helping a Yankee spy, or harboring a deserter, the previous en-

gement and combination being proved, suld be the overt act, which is treason.

The advice of Mr. Holden and the counsel J' Mr. Moore will bring these men into troua, for the law will be put in force, As for r. Holden he will care nothing, so long as the premises are not ensafe" for him .-'hen they become so, he will " leave" and iter some other " by the south front." Mr. loore has a reputation at stake.

Reconstruction.

A correspondent asks us, if it be true that r. Holden has ever declared in favor of recomruction in any alternative. We answer ES! Mr Helden has taken two positions: One in favor of a Convention of all the ses of the old Union—the Southern States enter the Convention in favor of separation, d the Northern States in favor of restoran-and the action to be final .- Raleigh andard, August 19th, 1863.

Of course, in such a Convention the North uld have a majority, and reconstruction ald be the result.

But Mr. Holden has done more-he believes bjugation is before us, and he prefers renstruction. Read the following:

. And finally, it is twee we have deared, that if subjugation, with all its horrors, culd stare us in the face on the one hand, ith a restoration of the old government, with I our rights on the other, we should accept e latter as the lesser evil."-Raleigh Stanurd, August 19th, 1863.

Here are the propositions grouped, and a stinct committal by Mr. Holden of himself both; first to a general convention, and to reinstruction as the alternative of subjugation. I that will remain for us now, will be to ow that he has since become convinced of e danger of subjugation, and we pin him to e alternative by his own confession.

Let us see :- On the 2nd of February of is present year, Mr. Holden, in the Standard ld a dialogue between himself and a supsed character that he called "Destructive" ie Destructive enquires what is wanted ith a Convention, and Mr. Holden replies : "I want it mainly for the purpose of taking ps to obtain peace. We have been ight-g nearly three years; we are growing weakespecially as regards meat and bread and othing, and though I hope we shall be able hold out and beat the enemy back at vaous points, vet I am not sure of this, judgi the past; and if we keep on fighting and sing, or keep on fighting and gaining nothg, the time may come when we shall have lie down and take such terms as the enemy. y impose upon us."

Masonry and Toryism Compared.

The editor of the Progress insults the noble ne-honored and praise-worthy Fraternity of ee Masons, by comparing it with the trairous midnight secret society of "H. O. A.'s," d by intimating that "there is nothing erse in the "H. O. A.'s" than is to be found . Masons, Odd Fellows, and all other secret cieties." The writer of this infamous slanr upon Masoury need not have said that he knows nothing of this secret society." That ct is patent, from the libel he has pronounclagainst it. And when he intimates that lasonry imposes an obligation upon its memre to defend a traitor brother, or to warn a ov or a common enemy to his country, of opending danger, as the "H. O, A.'s" do, e is guilty of a gross slander.

The Progress man denies being an "H O. " Did he ever know a Mason afraid or bamed to acknowledge his membership in at Fraternity ? Never. There is then this uch difference between them, at least, as templified by this slanderer himself, and eir obligations, designs and purposes, are as idely different as patriotism andtoryism-a if us wide as that which divided Dives from Lazarus in Abraham's basm.

Let every Mason remember, when he goes cast his vote on the 4th of August, that e Progress the mouth-piece of Mr. Holden, is classed their beloved Orderalong with this famous dark lantern concern, of which no an has the hardihood to acknowledge him-If a member, until he comes out and abjures ad denounces it. Let every Mason voter member this vile stander, and "govern him-If accordingly."

The Election.

The threats of Raiders, that they will oc ipy the polls in places where they can reach, mand of Gov. Vance that the military force all be so placed as to protect the people in teir right to vote; so that by no possibility in deserters and tories interfere with the freeom of election. Let the ballot box be ite, no matter who gets the votes.

Open Tickets. The honest voters of North Carolina are ged to vote open tickets in this election .ne effort of Mr. Holden to induce them to roll up" their tickets, is a confession .by does he fear that men should exercise the lvilege of voting openly? Mr. Holden nowns that fair open voting ensures his de-

Fall Circuit.

The Judges of the Suprerior Courts will de the Fall circuit as follows: 1 Edenten, Judge Howard.

Newtern, Judge Shipp.
 Raleigh, Judge Saunders.
 Hillstore, Judge French.

6. Wilmington, Judge Gilliam. 6. Salisbury, Judge Heath 7. Morganton, Judge Osborne. 8. Mountain, Judge Reade.

It was believed at New Orleans that Waiks division of troops had crossed the Missispi, to reinforce either Johnston or Lee,he Washington correspondent of the Phila-lphia Ledger "has been informed, on the st sutherity, that, as no further apprehenmisiana, Dick Taylor has lready left that ction with his army, bound for Georgia, to d in defeating the forces of Sherman."

We publish below a letter which the writer has just received from Mr. Thomas Settle There are two points in the epistle :

First-Mr. Settle disclaims being a member of the H. O. A.'s. or of having any connection with them. This is creditable to him. But if we have heard his remarks at Wentworth correctly stated-and we heard of them is follows: He spoke of the Confederate Government as "this concern." In speaking of the conscript acts be said-"that all were conscripted up to 35; then to 45, and now to 50; and next it would go up to 60-and then said-"will you submit?" He further said- in such language as to stir the popular indig-"there was no use in killing up any more of our men, for we are already subjugated."

This speech was addressed, as we are informed, to the reserved force of the Government between 45 and 50, who had assembled at Wentworth for the purpose of organization. We hope Mr. Settle did not use the above language; or if he did use it, that he did so without reflection. It is certainly such language as no friend of his, who is a loyal man, could hear without sorrow and indignation. And we say further, if he did use it to those soldiers, regularly eproled, we have done him no wrong in associating him with the H. O. A.'s though it was not our purpose to do so at the time. It is not our habit to do anything

by insinuation. The second point in Mr. Settle's note is proposition to give us the "substance of that speech and my (his) views in full upon the. condition of the country." In other words, Mr. Settle challenges the writer of this article to a discussion, to be held between this and the close of its life, seemed to be endowed the election, at Raleigh, Greensboro', Salisbury of Morganton.

To the acceptance of this challenge we have decided objections. First, the known prowes of Mr. Settle as a political debater, inspires ar awe, perhaps an apprehension, that we are not able to overcome.

Second, we object to the places suggested. The audience would be too large; and if we are to succumb, we would prefer the contest on some narrower sea, where some friendly craft might be at hand to pick us up. If Mr. Settle had said Wentworth, we would have con-

Third, if we were to accept at all, we could not between this and the election; because, if ragitation. by the aid of Providence (as David had when he slew Goliath,) we should get the bester of Mr. Settle, Mr. Holden would at once issue bushels of secret circulars, calling all the devils in hell to witness, that Gov. Vance had gone over body and soul to the destructives; for there was that original secessionist, D. K. McRae, haranguing for votes for bim, against that true "Conservative of the straitest sect." Thomas Settle; who had been a Douglas man and a Union man all his life. We can't afford to put such a handle to Mr. Holden's

Fifth. If what we have heard be the" subthat by any act of ours, the people and the cause should be afflicted with those "vejews in full." We would rather, as one of those friends of Mr. Settle who looked for better things from him, unite to urge upon him to withold views which militate against has been the result? Over the waters of the his own fame and against the interests of the great river, the contest has been made and

Lastly, The challenge comes to us in the true style of the Kearsage-as from a man of war, purposely built and iron plated for the fight. Now, our position is not unlike tha commerce of the enemy floods the sea. Traipartizans are in sight at every point of the and take prizes. We are not prepared to Luisiana, is pressing toward New Orleans.

WENTWORTH, July 15, 1864. ticle : " We shall seen have important disclosures of the "H O. A.'s." from Guilford and Randolph. The disclosures will reach livered by Thomas Settle, Esq., lately before the reserves at Wentworth. We have heard from a correspondent about it; but we want the substance of the speech."

From the connection in which you mention my name, I deem it due to myself to state, eral plan. that I have no connection with the order you call H. O. A., or any other secret association

I have lately made three short talks to the people of Rockingham, and they are the first his successes: political speeches I have made since the war commenced. The remarks made on the occassion you refer to, were called forth by a speech made by a candidate for the House of Commons in our county, in which he advocated the re-election of Gov. Vance. I never write out speeches, and therefore regret that I cannot furnish you with "an authentic report," in full, of what I said on that occasion : but if you really desire to hear the "substance of the speech," and will give public notice of the day between this and the election, on which you will meet me at Raleigh, Greensboro', Salisbury or Morganton, we will cast lots as to who shall open and close the debate, and I will endeavor to give you the "subupon the condition of the country.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS SETTLE.

"betting on elections"—but as the "straitest menced an onslaught up a the city from the seet" braggers are proclaiming that they have offered to bet on Mr. Holden's election, and ranks against Lee's works in vain. They no one will take them up, we are authorized

by postponing it to the next Congress.

The Confederate heart is glad and hopeful. This time one year ago, it was far less so, and for good reason. Then the fall of .Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the disaster at Gettyeburg. the heavy demonstrations upon Charleston, the threatening appearances on North Geordate, and these events did produce this effect. The timid flinched; the weak gave way : the disaffected croaked; the disloyal grew bold. and added to the misfortunes of the hour, by furious assaults upon our Government, made nation against it, while their allies, the unprincipled demagogues, made a movement on the flank, which they professed was in the interest of peace, but which really was an invitation to the enemy to renew his attacks. to the disloyal to practice his hostufty. And in the ratio that these disturbing and injurious elements gathered and grew dark, so did our enemies avail themselves of the opportunity to renew their strength, to

enlarge their resources, and to complete more

formidable and more united preparations. It

was thus that our people passed the last

winter of cheerless depression. But there were those, and they were the most important, who always stood firm and never wavered. The Government moved on in the performance of its responsible dutiesfeeling the shock of surrounding opposition, but unmoved from its purpose. Had Jefferson Davis faltered in the hour of extreme trial, the cause had been lost. The first Congress, at with the strength of mature manhood, and performed its part with discretion and decision. And our noble leaders in the field, and their glorious troops—the brave indominable soldiers of the Confederacy-undannted befere danger, undismayed amid destruction and confusion, calm, self-poi-ed, resolved-these were the break-waters that were to buffet with the storm. The year 1864 opened. For long; naught was heard on the enemy's side but the notes of preparation, and occasional givings out of the "final attempt along the whole line of the Confederacy;" while in our midst, unscrupulous and selfish men, careless of their own duty and their own good fame, seized the moment of anxiety to press their insensate

About the first of April, the storm broke oose: More furiously was Charleston threatened-Sherman advanced into Mississippi-Banks into Louisiana, and Seymour into Florida-and then came the first glad sign that our arm of defence was still strong. First came the tidings of the defeat of the fleet off Mobile then the partial advantages in the Trans-Mississippi-the sudden retreat of Sherman, and the fatal and, to us, glorious success of Olustee. Then commenced in dread earnest the grand concentration and advance of the foe: Banks moved on toward the valuable region of Teche; Sherman left his base at stance" of Mr. Settle's "views," God forbid, Chattanooga, and Grant, the great embodiment of vankee hero-worship-the man in the field. the man on horseback, the man in the saddlecrossed the Rapidan, to pass through the wilderness, to celebrate the fourth of July amid the ruins of the capitol of the nation. What ended : victory undoubted, victory complete, victory decisive, reposes on our standard. Banks and his succession of Generals, and Porter with his iron-clads and monsters of the deep, have been beaten back, baffled of the Alabama. We are one of the small routed and covered with shame. Texas is fleet of the Confederate Government. The nearly wrested from their hands. Arkahsas entirely so, and old "Daddy" Price with horse tors, and tories, and agitators, and political and infantry, amid the booming of artillery, is putting his foot within the borders of Missouri. compass. Our task is to damage these craft Taylor having rescued the fairest portion of "go down," and we remember the fate of the Forrest, the wonderful, the invincible, under Stephen D. Lee, encounter ever and anon, again and again, the forces of the enemy, Col. D. K. McRae: Dear Sir :- In your and without regard to superiority of numbers, issue of the 12th inst., I find the following ar- route them furiously, until his victories are beyond the central of recapitulation. Hoke, mingling in the grand movements on the high and low. We should be glad to have outlines, hurried a grand movement on Eastern an authentic report, in full, of the speech de- Carolina, stormed the foe in his fortified town of Plymouth, and captured the garrison; then hastened upon Washington and ferced its evacuation, wresting from them a valuable territory and materially disturbing their gen-

In the summing up of the grand effort in which Grant commenced his career, let a Northern paper just from New York tell of

At the Wilderness Gen. Grant endeavored to open a passage to Richmond by force. He failed. The bloody sacrifice that he made in doing so has brought desolation to thousands of Northern hearthstones. Sliding quietly across Lee's front, be repeated his attempt to penetrate the Confederate ranks near the Court House of Spotsylvania. He failed, He immolated on that occasion hecatombs of Federal manhood. These miscarnages cry to Heaven from the unburied dead that, dear to the souls of sisters and mothers and brothers and fathers throughout the land, lie by thousand under this July sun, masses of hideous rottenness. In the name of God and hamanstance" of that speech, and my views in full ity, how long must this madness be allowed to

The direct movement against Richmond having proved a miscarriage, Grant fell off were literally massacred !

to say that a gentleman is willing to bet from one thousand to twenty thousand dollars, on the election of Gov. Vance. The name can be procured at this office.

Having failed within ten miles of that city, Grant next drew back his army to a position double that distance from Richmond. There again he made a terrible miscarriage; and there again he country thousands of their best and bravent. Shrieking agony and bloody death failing still to determine the desperate issue, Grant next centered his operations at City by root position it to the next Congress. Having failed within ten miles of that city, Point. A sanguinary fate still followed his

steps; and his renewed attacks but increased

And this is literal truth, for a wonder uttered from a yankes pen. ters, by avoiding a general engagement and the done doubtless because of the scarcity of by the flank process, has skilled to the neight. There in the interior, and for the nurnose of both and the scarcity of both and the borhood of Aslanta, and the air to bey is mo-

sical with the notes of victory from the gons of the heroic Hood.

It is now well nigh to August-and as yet, throughout this fierce, revengeful, desperate campaign, not a single material disaster has been suffered by the Confederate armies any where! And in the very moment when that gullible people found that Grant beld Petersburg in grasp, and laid seige to Richmond, force strong enough to fright them into fits, entered the Yankee territory, advanced to the tell gate of Washington, fired shell into Lincoin's streets, destroyed their railroads, burned their bridges, whipped and captured their forces, and brought off a fail supply to replenish whatever exhaustion had been produced

Add to this, the financial ruin becoming every day at the North more apparent and more wide spread. Hear the bowls of lamentation and disatisfaction among our enemies, the order for more troops to fill the places of the victims, the shouts of opposing partizans just beginning to measure strength in the herce political struggle of the year, and the picture is complete of this year's work to them. Defeat-loss-slaughter-failurewith discontent, gloom, and discord among

With us, under the blessing of God, the year has been prolific of success, and hope and peace are in view. All that is needed is; that Blue Ridge, about four miles from the west ur people shall be true to themselves.

What are its Statements Worth?

We rarely trouble ourselves or the public with the affairs of the Progress newspaper in this town. We do not hold its apparent editor responsible for all it says, any more than a man is justly liable who allows others to make a handle of him, and to use him for and gotten several miles beyond, the enemy crossed also in heavy force. About three their service. We have reason too to know that we shall live to see the day, unless we die very soon, when its editor would give all fusion. he has, never to have put himself in the plight in which he will be found.

But we set out to ask those who do read this paper, to ponder for a moment on the following extracts, and judge how much its shortly, accusations are worth:

"No wonder the pampered minions of Vance refuse to give up the facts in this matter, when they know that the corruptions of the stall-federate, forage system is ten times worse than it ever was under Ellis or Clark. Lay on Russ and spare not—the people will be with you in August"—Raleigh Progress,

One would suppose that this honest man was deeply indignant, that fraud and corruption has sway under Governor Vance's administration. Will it be believed that he has just found out the "FORAGE system?" Not a bit. He has known it all the time. Yet on the 8th of March be said :

"The friends of each can be heard through our columns as long as the discussion is re spectful and ju-t, but as we will assail neither of them ourself, we will not allow others to do it through the enedium of our paper,"-Raleigh Progress, March 8th.

And even later he was greatly " perplexed which he should go for, Vance or Holden; they were both his friends, whom he admired and estcemed."

Let the people read also the following "el-

egant extracts: "But Vance and his supporters are opposed to peace on any terms, unless they can have it upon such terms as they prescribe, which no reasonable man supposes they will ever get. Therefore we say to the people of North Carolina that the present covtest in this State is for liberty against despotism, peace against war, freedom against bondage."—Raleigh Progress, July 12th.

Gov. Vance takes the only ground that he can take, in favor of a vigorous and unremit-ting prosecution of the war-but we are glad to see, at the same time, that he puts himself on record as favoring negotiations for peace."
"Governor Vance is opposed to the militay usurping the authority of the civil law, but thinks that due allowance should be made for the condition of the country, regard, had to the stake for which we are playing, &c."-Raleigh Progress, March 2nd.

We publish these extracts without comment. They speak for themselves.

A friend now at Fort Clifton near Petersburg asks us. " can an officer of the army hold a seat in the Legisture?" We reply, we think not. Very great looseness has been practiced in allowing this heretofore since the war. But the right will be tested at the next session, in all cases where members are elected who on the day of election held another office. This applies to Majors in the medical bureau, and all commissioned officers of the P. A. C. S, and we incline to think to Home Guard officers. If the officer does not resign before the election, he is ineligible, that is incapable of election.

THE CROPS.—We are happy to bear from all quarters, that the small grain crops, already saved, are very fair in quality, and most excellent in quantity. They could not be better. They prospect for corn is remarkable -never was better any where. From the scaboard to the mountains, the promise is Perkins Johnson and wife Elizabeth, George

We have been requested by the Officer is charge of the Department under whom letters must pass by flag of truce, specifier column are laid down as published in another column are strictly observed they will not be forwar

THE LEY. A. G. STACT, A. M .- We leave that at the Commissionent at Trinity College, N. C., the Manofary Degree of & M., was conferred upon the Roy A. G. Stary Pre Devenport Female College, Lenoir, N. C.

The Petersburg Express, of Saturday says': From parties entirely reliable, we learn that Grant is massing his forces on the two oving them to any particular locality on north side of of the James, and the Chesterfield side of the Appomattex, where they may be needed. The distance too, is so short, that they con be very soon removed to the present "frant," if necessity require it.

These facts are gathered from parties who have recently circulated very freely in the lines of the enemy, extending their observatinue to hear of the sufferings and privations of persons who were so unfortunate as to be compelled to remain in the enemy's lines .-Every means of subistence have been stolen from them, and they now live, many of them, on the scraps which fall from the table of the Lincoln officers, or are thrown aside by the

We hear too, from sources fully entitled to credit, that the wretches who now occupy the fairest portion of Prince George, have been gratilying their hellish lusts and beastly in-stincts, by outrages spon the persons of un-protected temales. In one family, three sisters, all young and lovely, were the victims. The perpetrators of these foul deeds were finally dragged from their flendish erimes by the blacks, who could not withstand the piteous cries for help which fell upon their ears. Our heart sickens at the thought, and we cannot say more.

VICTORY AT SNICEER'S PERRY.

Authentic intelligence of our victory at Snicker's Ferry on Monday of last week, shows that on the return of our forces from Maryland they crossed the Potomac into Ludon, thence taking the stage road due west to Winchester, which crosses the Blue Ridge at Snicker's Gap twent miles west of Leesburg. The Shenandoah river runs on the west side of the

end of the Gap. As we were passing through the gap on Sunday the 8th, the enemy pursuing from towards Leesburg attacked our rear and captured thirty wagons. Our column halted. and in turn attacked the enemy, retaking all of our wagons, capturing two guns and driving the enemy back some distance. The

march was then resumed On Monday when we had prossed the river o'clock in the evening we attacked and routed them and drove them across the river in con-

The enemy's less in this affair is estimated at one thousand men, ours will not exceed two-

The N. Y. Herald says there is every brobablifity of a full exchange of prisoners

EVACUATION OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI. The most important intelligence of the day is the fact, officially ascertained, that the enemy's force heretefore operating in Louisiana, Arkansas, and other States west of the Mississippi river, are all now on this side, having evacuated both of those States, with the exception of some garrison troops remaining. Gen. Canby, the General who superseded Banks, of "paper corral" memory, is on this side for the purpose of attacking Mobile. To force which has just been whipped from Tupelo, Miss., by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, was intended to cooperate with him, and the cutting of the Montgomery and West Point railroad, one of the feeders of Mobile, was another part of his programme. The Yankees are evidently pushing the policy of con-centration to the uttermost. Mobile will not be taken by Canby by assault nor siege, nor is it probable that the United States will ever hold the State of Louisiana again.

The Macon Confederate of Wednesday, contains the annexed: . A force has started in pursuit of the Yankee raiders on the Montgomery and West Point

It is said that the whole of our army will be burled on the Federals as soon as they cross the river.

We still have rumors and conflicting reports about a force moving upon Sherman's rear, and reinforcements arriving from the Trans-Mississippi, but know nothing positive. It is believed however, that Wheeler is loose and off on the grand rounds. The wir s are cut between Atlanta and

Our sconts report many my sterious movements in the enemy's lines, but they are not of general interest. De ertern state that much political excitement prevails in the Yankee army, and rumors are current that Grant has been defeated. If so, they say that it is a general inpression that Lincoln will not be re-elected, and peace will speedily

Louisiana - A gentleman just arrived from New Orleans says the Charleston Courier, reports that the Confederates had fought and completely beaten the Yankees at Brashear City. It was reported in the city that the abels were advancing on Donaldsonville.

New Advertisements.

Hoo'rs 28TH N. C. T., July 20. Hog'rs 28th N. C. T., July 20.

I understand that the people in my Senatorial District, anxious to know who I am for, for Governor, have written to me on the subject. If so, I have not received any of their lettera. I can inform them that if I live till the election, I shall vote for Z. B. Vance for Governor. I have always been one of his warm supporters and shall vote for him again. I would have been glad to have canvassed my Sanatorial District, but it is out of my power. While my opponents are canvassing the district at their pleasure, and my enemies circulating any manderous report they please, I sm in the tented field, defending them, their property, their fire sides, their wives and children from an invading and except the collaboration.

Respectively, your fellow-citizen,
W. H. A. SPEER,
July 28-twitawit. Col. 28th N. C. T.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, BURKE

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS. JULY TRAM, 1864. Barak Fisher,

In 16-ver a seem of the form of the seems

Raids.

There are more reasons than one for our apprehensions that raids are meditated upon portions of this State. There are known to be considerable bodies of deserters in the woods, and these are, beyond doubt, banded with tories and wankees-and leagued with both of these, is this secret association called "Heroes of America." In several portions of the State, these lawless mon have threatened, at the coming election to present themselves at various points, and control the votes. The repeated attempts to demage the trains on the Central Railroad, the burning of bridges and the other property, so as to impede transportation, are further indications. And not the least among other threatening signs, is the anxiety which appears in the New York Tribune for Mr. Holden's success.

It behooves the authorities to be 'on the alert and vigilant. We hope the Adjutant General of the State is awake to the impertance of providing beforehand. We are aware that the important localities of the State have organized companies for defence. . But towns, with the forces scattered, cannot maintain a defence with cavalry raiders; nor can infantry guard against their advance or retreat. To cope with mounted men moving rapidly to the accomplishment of an object, our forces must be in condition to mount.

We suggest, therefore, that wherever, there are local troops, steps should at once be taken to supply them with horses, so that every man may know where to get his horse as well as where to get his gun, on the emergency arising. We feel sare that every citizen who has horses, will engage to furnish them on the moment, on the happening of an emergency, for a limited time to be used in the local defence.

It may be taken for granted, that a party of cavalry moving on a raid, will avoid infautry; but mounted infantry they could not. avoid. By timely arrangement as organization can be so efficiently worked, that every soldier will know where to get his herse.

We suggest this especially to the commander of the City Battalion here, and would extend the suggestion, if it will not be consid-

Mr. Holden is endeavoring to produce the impression, that the Governor; or the Confederate Gwernment, intends to use force to prevent the freedom of election. Indeed, he expressly charges this-and he urges his friends to go to the polls prepared to resist force by force. In other words, he seeks to create an excuse for the introduction of force and terror, well knowing that all the wicked clements, such as the deserters and tories, will be on his side.

In this as in other matters, Mr. Holden slanders the good and respectable men of the State; but in this as in other matters, he does not frighten anybody. It will be well, if there are any persons who may be induced to kick up a muss, for them to renember that while Mr. Holden will be glad to have their aid in that way, he will not in . the least expect to render them any aid. No: they may be assured, if any Holden man picks a quarrel or gets igto a fight for Mr. Holden, he, Mr. Holden, is the "last man" that will stay by him. He might "see him ent," but he would do so with glasses, from a distance.

The good people of North Carelina may be assured that they may go to the polls and vote safely. Where danger is threatened by the public enemy, a force will be at hand to protect ALL. And it would be a legal and proper act, for all good men to be prepared to resist deserters who may attempt the polls. And let all good men vote an honest, open ticket, for a record for themselves and families.

In his last paper, Mr. Holden says-"McRae will not fight,"

When McRae was about to sue Mr. Holden for slander, he stated to the public that he was driven to that course because Mr. Holden would not accept a challenge. If McRae was in error, and Mr Holden will signify to him privately that HE has been misunderstood. the suit will be withdrawn.

When Mr. Holden enquired, a short time since, if there was any way in which "McRae could be prevailed on to go in the army, that person replied, "yes, in twenty-four hours, if Mr Holden would accompany him." If Mr. Holden had accepted each then could have seen the other's fighting qualities.

One thing is certain, both have been tested. Of McRae it is not for us to speak. But when a lawless body of men assailed Mr. Holden's house and rudely affronted his wife and children, Mr. Holden did not fight, but rar away from home, family and all, and got into a neighbor's house by the "south front" otherwise called the back door ; and, there like a "Hero of America," "took protection,"

If the people of North Carolina want Governor of such fighting qualities, Mr. Holden is the map.

Soldiers in Hospitals.

Can they vote, as though with their companies. We think they are entitled. For although the language of the law dees not include their case. The spirit of the law clearly does. And the act should be liberally construed.

It would seem to be altogether proper for the Commandant of the Post to order the polls to be opened in the Hospitals, for no barm can result from it, as hereafter the return will be compared in legislative session --- so far as the Governorship is concerned-and as to Legislacept; as they deem right. The remedy for any is; that-wahate the crime-without reference

Blac Tures.

Immediately preceding every election, for many years. Mr. Hoklen is seized with a "Blue Turn." While this fit is on him, he sees everything through the gloomiest and most startling colors. We give below some specimens of these "Blue Turns," and Mr. Holden's condition during the paroxysm.

"The election of Gilmer, or the re-election of Gov. Bragg by a diminished majority, would dishearten the friends of the Constitution and the Union in our sister States and would be hailed with joy by the Black Republicans and their know nothing allies."-Raleigh Standard, Angust 5th, 1856.

"Fellow-citizeus, you have a right to untrammeled Representatives. " If you part with right; you will introduce into the very heart of the representative system a principle which must destroy your liberties and cut off the hopes of posterity. Tern out in full forcesee that the aged and infirm are conveyed to the polls."- Raleigh Standard, July 28th

"Bear in mindthat James B. Shepard, K. N., admits that in a contest between an honest man who is not a K. N., and a know nothing rascal, he would vote for the rascal."

"Poll every vote. Be on the election ground early. See that the luftrm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote. If you falter, serioue disaster may overtake our cause. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Richmond county, no doubt operating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on \$8 per day, to electioneer for party schemes and party aims."

Raleigh Standard, July 28th, 1852. What shall the verdict be? If for Dockery, the Whigs of the free States will take renewed hope and conrage. But if for Bragg, the friend of the President and of Dobbin, it will be regarded with apprehension by the free soilers."-Standard, July 19th, 1854.

"Lok at Elihu Burrett, the blacksmith, who is the master of forty languages; and look at Alfred Dockery, not yet the master of one."-Ditto.

"To the Polls, friends, every one of you. The contest is between a perpetuation of the Union according to the Constitution, and a Government of unlimited powers. If Caldwell should be elected, he will vindicate your rights and guard your interests with the spirit of a man; but if Dockery should be elected, he will co-operate with your assailauts and will-vote fire and sword against a sister slaveholding State, if the President thould so command him."

Raleigh Standard, July 30th, 1851.

The Senior Editor of the Progress.

In our intercourse with Mr. Pennington, as an Editor, we have treated him with the same degree of courtesy as we have done to all others. As he is familiar with our style, he knows this to be so. It is not because we had not ample materials for personal attacks that we have abstained; but we had reasons of our own; and our only controversy with him has been for political opinions, which we have freely discussed in temperate language. A short time since he published a communication signed "SIAM," emanating from Rutherfordton; which grossly misrepresented Gov. Vance and reflected injuriously upon our integrity. We called on the Eliter of the Progress for the author, and he gave it as Col. Harris, the candidate in Rutherfordton. At the same time the Editor properly informed Col. Harris that he had given us his name. Whereupon we received a letter from a young boy by the name of Harris, assuming the authorship of "Siam," and apelogizing for the artisle of offence to us-and about the same time we met Mr. Pennington, who assured us that he had been mistaken in giving the name of Col. Harris. We accepted his explanation. On Saturday, the Progress appeared with two articles: the one a departure from the obligations of courtesy under which we had put Pennington. We allude to the article in which Orrin Churchill is spoken of as the

"tool of the Confederate." The other is not only a more vital departure, but is a gross offence against our personal rights. In that he allows Mr. Frank I. Wilson to threaten to post us in a degrading manner, on the public square. What will be the consequences of such an act we have already stated to Mr. Wilson. And such injurious conduct towards us by the Editor of the Progress, justifies all that we said to HIM.

Tools.

The Progress of Saturday speaks of the Rev. O. Churchill as "the tool the Confederate." The reckless statements of that paper would fully warrant us in the application of harsher language than we like to bestow. It seems to be wholly unscrupulous in its statements, as though truth held no place in its regard. We do not remember ever to have seen Mr. Churchill but once, and never knew him before he published his card. On the occasion when we did see him, he came to us and on that occasion we told him that we had no sympathy with him whateverthat we regarded him and all his associates as a band of bad men, who had organized themselves into a tory society—that they were fit subjects for the law-and the law ought to take hold of them. It was for the courts to say what discrimination they would make between ignerant dupes and the leaders. With ence, whether they voted for Gov. Vance or Mr. Holden.

At this interview, Mr. Council was present We had had pretty much the same converse tion with the Rev. Me. Bragg, when he presented himself to confess-and hide. The ture candidates, the Sheriffs will reject or ac- difference between ourself and the Progress error being at last in the Legislature, if the re- to the criminal. It hates the criminal, if not sult is varied by the acceptance of such votes for Mr. Holden, and defends him if he is. being indifferent about the crime.

Panics.

The " self-made candidate" is endeavoring . A short time since the Progress introduced a Such Dantons as McRae will be over us all. and persecutions, arrests and imprisonments will be the order of the day."

The "self-made" seems to be in an awful fright; and with his peace proclivities, the idea of being "marked for the army," unstrings every muscle in his frame. To "go in among the soldiers and the bayonets," haunts a very. fair specimen. Read the following him like a ghost. That this thing frightens sockdologer: Mr. Holden, there is no doubt. But his efforts to alarm the people by the terrors of arrests and persecutions, are political ARTS. He has always done the same thing.

He said if Henry Clay were elected, we should have a perjurenend murderer, and the country would go to ruin. He said if the old Whig party triumphed, the country would le sacrificed to Mexico; and he called the leaders of that party "Mexican.Whigs" and "Tories." He said if the know nothing party triumphed the South would be destroyed; and he called all their leaders abolitionists: He has tried all parties, and denounced whatever one he didn't happen for the time to

When the habeas corpus was suspended, he flew into abject despair-suspended himselfbaving announced beforehand, that "persecution and military desputism" would be the order of the day. The time for the operation of the act is nearly out, and not an innocent man has esuffered.

The people are braver than Mr. Holden takes them. They are not easily panic stricken. They know that DANTON as Mr. Holden con-They know that Danron as Mr. Holden considers us to be, we have no power to oppress anybody. The law will take its course, and manding Co. K, 48th N. C. T., of which W. A. the guilty have cause to fear; but innocent men in North Carolina are safe under its pro-

In the matter of the secret tory society, we have done nothing more than a good citizen ought to have done-expose it We never employed any one to aid us ; but we received information and used it for the public benefit. When Holden assailed the know nothings, he did fiercety. He said it, was lau lable-he said it was right, to go into it, for the pursaid it was right, to go into it, for the pur- Was by the leniency of the Colonel, refor exposing a secret criminal organization, he writes his own shame, for he denounces his own teachings, and at the same discloses his affilation with this tory league.

Masonry.

The declaration publicly made by Mr. B. F. Moore, before his honor Judge Saunders, that the "Tory League" is no more than Masonry, as also the article in the Progress, which looks like the preduction of Mr. Moore of Mr. Holden, or both, devolves upon the members of the Masonic order to rid themselves of this odicus comparison, by public resolves in their lodges; and by an exposition clear and indisputable, of the points of difference between them and any organization at all criminal in its object or means.

The writer is not a Mason, but he understands it to be a society for the promulgation of christian faith, the promotion of virtue, the enlargement of charity and benevolence and for the dissemination of good works That its obligations of membership are in conformity with and in strict subordination to the laws of the land. We understand Masonry to be intimately connected with loyalty, and that a worthy accepted Mason is, ex vi termini, a true and faithful citizen.

To associate it with this cowardly sect, established in secret, to communicate with the enemy, and to sell its country, is to offer a wanton iosult to Masonry, wherever they may received, and that is the place where he gave

P. S.—The Senior learns from the Junior Editor, who is a Master Mason, that the above representation of the obligations, purposes and practical operations of the Order, are correctly stated, and that the accusation is false and slanderous, that there is any mutual obligation or requirement, to screen a brother Mason from detection and punishment, who should be guilty of anything militating against the laws or government of the country in which be lives. And further, that every true Mason cannot but feel justly indignant at the attempt to assimilate the Order of Masonry with this conspiracy against the Government under which he lives.

A BAD INVENSTRENT .- Quite a stir apears to have been made in Harnett county by the receipt at the Post Office at Barclayville of two packages of "N. C. Standard Extra, Raleigh, N. C., July 12, 1864," each package containing five copies thereof, each copy containing an address to Mr. Holden's "Fellow Citizens," and 40 Tickets for W. W. Holden for Governor. The packages were addressed, in the fair hand-writting of some one about the Standard office, to "John Deane, Barclayville, N. C.," and "David Tucker, Barclaysville, N. C." both free mulattees, and one of them a minor at that! On the packages the postage was paid. So that Mr. Holden is minus 10 Circulars, 400 Holden Tickets, and 10 cents in cash. Rather an improfitable investment! We have received two letters from gentlemen at Barclayville, disloyal men,) David Young and G. L. Lewis, enclosing the covers of the packages and copies of the Extra. One of these letters series from his company since February last." says that Mr. Holden will have to come and Now how does the Progress like the picture they cannot read. But be don't think the edations in that section would be very

agramble to Mr. Holden, We suppose Mr. Holden has been fooled as to the odler of John Deane and David Tucker; but the thought arises, does he send five extres and 200 - tickets to each of his sul bers? Suppose he has 8,000 subscribers: 40,000 Extras and 1,600,000 Ticketa!! Mr. Holden must fancy that he is ranning for the Presidency. We now understand what he meant by him injunction to his friends to vote, vote

The Progress Witness.

to excite a panic. If Vance is elected, says witness, to prove that Governor Vance did make he, "the gloom of despotism will at once use of the words "fight till hell freezes over." settle down upon us all," and "every true and who says he heard him. Now it turns out conservative will be marked for the army. that the fellow is a deserter-bas not been with his company since last October, and that he was not present, even, when Governor made his speech before Cook's brigade, as he alleges. Let the Progress read the following certificate from this fellow's commanding officer, and we think even he will repudiate his own witness. Is this a specimen of the witnesses of the Progress and Standard? We doubtnot it is-and

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR PETER-BURG, July 14th, 1864. MESSES. EDITORS: - A few weeks age at article appeared in the daily Progress, cliarging Gov. Vance with faving in his speech to Cook's brigade last winter; made nee of the following expression, or something near it :-He wanted us to fight the Yankees until hell froze over, and until it was so fall of them that their beels stuck out of the windows." denied that some week or two ago through the Confederate, over the signature of " Dan," and ealied on the editor of the Progress for the prop'-promising to give my own name and the evidence, when he gave his. The Progress a morning or two afterwards gave W A. Hauser from Forsythe county, a member of the 48th N. C. T. a highly respectable gentleman, and no doubt a man of veracity. although be (the editor,) did not know any thing about him. I then came out in a card over my owa signature and gave J. F. Webster of Chatham county, and a member of the 48th, as evidence that no such remark was made by the Governor. Now as I have returned to the regiment, I will give the. Progress man and Mr. Holden's friends generally, an idea of the character of the man who was sick and wounded in the hospital at Raleigh, and who was present and heard Gov. Vance make use of the expression alluded to—and as Mr. Pennington asked the jury to hear him, Hauser is a member, who has furnished me

BATTLE FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG VA., July 14th, 1864.

the following certificate:

Certificate as to the character of W. A. Hauser of Forsythe county. I hereby certify that W. A. Hauser of Forsyth county, joined Co. K, 48th Regt N. C. T. in March 1862, that he remained with the company until the latter part of the following May, when he deserted, and was brought back to his company under guard about the fourth of July of the same year .with his company. In October following he was furloughed home for thirty days-overstayed his time and was again brought back to his regiment under guard the latter part of April 1868. He was with the regiment until the 14th of October 1863, and was reported wounded in the fight at Bristow Station on that day-since that time I have had no positive information as to his whereabouts up to this date, (July 14th 1864.) except a notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh about the first of last June. He is reported absent without leave, and has been so report ed for several months. He was a fellow deserter, and bosom friend of T. W. Dial. who was shot last winter for desertion.

H. N. CHITTY.

1st Lt Commd'e Co. K, 48th N. C T. P. S. Any information as to the where abouts of W A. Hauser, from ANY SOURCE whatever, will not only be thankfully received, but in addition to that, \$30 new issue Confederate money will be paid for his arrest or confinement in military prison or county jail, so that he can be esturned to his company.

H. N CHITTY, Lt. Cmmd'g. Now gentlemen of the jury after I have proven the character of the Progress, principal vitness the must have been his best-for the other one quoted in the same paper was afraid to give his name least he should suffer punishment after he returned to his regiment.) I ask, is it necessary for me to bring in further testimony?. Notice if you please that Mr. Hauser says he heard the Governor's speech which was made on the 29th of March, 1864, although he left the regiment the 14th of October 1863, and was not heard from until the 1st of June 1864, when notice of his discharge from the hospital in Raleigh was

Here I will hold up for a day or two, when will write again, and give you further evidence, if you think it necessary. Please ask the Conservative to copy this letter, and request the Progress and Standard to do the ame, as a special favor,

Yours respectfully, H. W. AYER, Co. C, 48th N. C. T.

More Deserters for Witnesses.

A gentleman in Stokes county, whom we know well, and know to be a gentleman of undoubted integrity and boner, writes us as

" I understand that a soldier by the name of Lewis communicated to the Progress, a short time since that Gov. Vance would get only three votes in his neighborhood. Now who is this man Lewis? He has been a deserter—his father concealed deserters, and he has two stoot, full-grown sons, who claim exemption from service by pretending to be un-

der 17 years of age. "The Lewis' have been bitter in their op-position to the Confederacy—affect great hor-ror for Southern military despotism—but seem to be willing to submit with great cheerfulness to northern military despotism. He is a great supporter of Holden, and I understand that red tape is in great demand in his family

"I have seen a worthy and reliable gentle-man from the neighborhood of this fellow, who states that Gov. Vance will get every vote in the immediate neighborhood, except four, viz: James Lewis, Tyre Carter, (both

of this other witness? We have shown two of them to be deserters-and another pet a harborer of deserters l. These are samplesfair samples-all of a piece-of the witness he is producing to gull and deceive the people Will he now tell his readers the true charof his witnesses? No, indeed.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

PETERSBURG, July 21,-There is no truth in the rumer that the Yankees are evacuating their position in our frost, on the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and are unremittingly active in strengthening their lines and mounting new guns. Less artillery aring to-day than usual, and little or no skir

Arrival of Flag of Truce Roat.

RICHMOND, July 31 .-- A flag of tru ce boat arrived at Varina last night, bringing ten citizen prisoners, five ladies and a large mail. No papers received up to 8'o'clock, p. m.

From Georgia. ATLANTA, July, 20.—The enemy made strong demonstrations yesterday and this morning on our right towards Decatur. Gen. Bood attacked their right at four this afternoon, on Peach Tree Creek, near the Chattahoochee, and in five minutes the enemy were driven into their works .-The colors of the 33d New Jersey, and about three hundred prisoners, were captured from Hooker's corps. Our loss not heavy; mostly slightly wounded.

Brigadier General Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded, it is feared mortally, and Major General Preston, formerly of General Johnston's staff, killed. Some skirmishing occurred on our right where the enemy attacked our entrench-Sents. After being repulsed, our cavalry, under General Wheeler, drave them with repeated charges towards Decatar. Yesterday evening Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, which crossed Peach Tree creek, drovo them back, taking two stand of colors and one hundred and fifty prisoners. The trosps are in fine spirits to-night.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 22 .- Brisk artillery firing was kept up all last night. There also rapid musketry skirmishing this morning, but it soon ceased and at noon there was almost perfect quiet along the lines. The enemy brought some new and very heavy mortars into action last night .-Our losses were very few from the whole night's affair,

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 22 .-- The Baltimere Gazette of yesterday has been received, but contains nothing of interest from Grant or Sherman. The former has been expecting a general attack, and preparations have been made to meet it.

A telegram from Harrisburg says Crook overtook the raiders at Snicker's Gip defeating them zette says there is no confirmation of this story from Washington,

Gen. Smith claims a victory over Lee in Missis-

Hunter has asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Virginia, his troops having been transferred to the command of Wright.

It is rumored that Stanton has resigned, in consequence of a quarrel with Blair.

Failing to obtain a llean in New York, Fessenden proposes to issue interest-bearing notes to run three years. Gold closed at 262%.

From the Valley of Va.

RICHMOND, July 22 .- Nothing additional has been receved from the valley since Wadnesday's report. We captured four gues and eight hundred prisoners in the fight at Snicker's.

From the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, July 22 .- Dates by flag of truce to the 18th. Another boat is expected at Varina next week. The Examiner received! the New York Herald at a late hour last night. Gold closed on the 18th at 2621/4. The Herald says the negotiation of Fessenden with the banks proved a barren result, and the prospect looks badly for the Treasury department.

The rumor of Grant's death is unfounded. Lincoln has issued a proclamation calling for fve handred thousand men, and if not forthcoming within fity days, a draft will be enforced to

supply all draciencins. The World says the preelamation has come too late. European advices are to the 6th. D'Israeli

moved a resolution expressing a want of confidence in the ministry. Lord Malmsbury will move a similar resolution in the House of Lords. The debate in the House of Commons was postponed after long speech by Cobden and others. American cotton a quarter to a half panny higher.—Breadstaffs advanced. [SECOND DISPATOR.]

RICHMOND, July 22d .- European advices to the 10th received. In the House of Commons or the 7th, the debate on d'Israeli's motion of censure was resumed, and a flerce party debate ensued. Layard was severely denounc d. D'Israeli's argument charged him with baving garbled Partiamentary papers.

Hardy indignantly replied and said that Lay ard's statement was caluminous. This word was objected to; Palmerston argued that it was not permissible. A turbulent scene ensued, the whele opposition side defending the remark. After an apology frem Leyard, the debate preceeded. At the close, Mr. Hennessy, smid great cheering, reminded the House that Palmerston applied the word caluminous to Layard a few years age. The speaker then ruled the expression in order.

The debate was renewed on the 8th, amide great excitement. The speakers were Osbornes Walpole, Palmerston and d'Israeli. A division resulted in a majority of eighteen against the mo tion. Overwhelming cheering from the minis-

terial side greeted the announcement. On the same evening in the House of Lorde Malmsbury moved a resolution similar to d'Israeli's, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government, Derby was absent from sickness. After several speeches, the motion was sustained

nine majority.
The Danish Ministry have resigned.
Confederate tonn advanced and quoted at 70.

GLOBIOUS NEWS FROM GEORGIA. ATLANTA, July 22.-About two o'clock, this

evening, the enemy attacked our left under Btuart, with great vigor, and were received with a galling fire from both artillery and infantry,

When the order was given to charge, our tre loft their brees and charged with great cal lantry, driving the enemy from two lines of their aring a large number of prisoners and twenty

pieces of artillery.

Among their killed, are Gon. McPhorade, shot through the heart, Brig. Gon. Giles A. Smith. and yaskee Gen, Hood. Gen. Greekam lost a lee Gen. Hardes having pured and routed the enemy's flank, is now in their rear doing great ex-

Official From Gen. Hood.

RICHMOND, July 23 .- The following was 14selved at the War Department to-day :

BEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, July 22, 10, p. m. To Hon Secretary of War: The army shifted its position, fronting on Peach Tree, last night. Stuart's and Cheatham's corps formed in line of bettle around the city. Haster's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to day about one v'clock. He dreve him from his works copturing sixteen pleace of arillery and five stand of colors. .

Cheatham attacked the enemy, capturing six places of artillary during the engagement. We have captured shout two thousand prisone a. Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the

acig Bhorhood of Decatur to-day, capturing his Our less not fully accertained vet. Mejor Gen. Walker killed. Brig. Gen. Smith. Girt and Mercer wounded, Prisoners report MePherson

killed. Our troops fought with great gallantry. J. B. HOOD, Gen. (Signed,)

Later From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 23 .- Gen Wheeler last evening attacked the enemy's left in the neighborhood of Decatur, driving them, capturing five hundred wagons, with sup lies, and a large number of prisone s. He is still pursuing them!-There was very I tile fighting after dark vesterday. I we thensaud prisoners, including seventyfive commissioned efficers, twenty-five pieces of artillery, and seven stand of colers have been brought in. Loss en either side not yet known. Our less was severe in officers. Comparatively quiet reigns this morning, some little skirmishing on our left.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 24 .- The Washington porrespondent of the Herald save that Stanton and Blair have not been on speaking terms, for some time past. Blair since the raid charged Stanton and Halleck with incompetency, he was so abusive that Halleck sent a remonstrance to Lincoln. How the matter will end is not known, but it is

believed that Stanton will resign. A correspondent of the Tribune says that Inenin in a private conversation recognized all the elements of dissatisfaction which the new call for troops would produce, but stated most emphatically that the men must be had, should he fail, he would go down with colors flying.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] RICHMOND, July 24:- The Baltimore Gazette of the 23d was received to-night. The correspondence of Clay of Ala. Holcombe of Va. and Geo. N. Sanders with Greely in reference to peace is published, the former asked a safe conduct to Washington Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent the documents, saving. he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery &c.

Clay and Holcombe, enclosing their letters to Greely, recelled the conditions proposed by Lin-

From General Rood's Army.

RICHMOND, July 25 .- An official disputch from General Hood, dated the 23rd, sayar in the engagement on the 22nd, eighteen stand of colors were captured instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty two, as previously reported. Mercer was not wounded.

Another dispatch, dated the 24th, says-All quiet except a little picket firing. Occasionally shells are thrown into the city.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 25 .- Continuou - skir mishing for the past two days.

Many shells have been thrown from the enemy's batteries, a few of which have fallen in the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done. The enemy's extr me left endeavered to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their lines and ours, but were repuised by the 11th Texas regisent. All quiet this morning.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 25 .- The Baltimore Gazette says: Later advices from Missouri are exciting. Querrillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent. It is now confidently accordanced that fifty thousand men under Gen. Price have entered the State. . The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They are not in a condition to meet the emergency with adequate material.

Additional Northern Xews.

RICHMOND, July 25 .- Sanders' letter to Greely, dated Clifton House, July 12th, reque to a cafe conduct to Washington, of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greely's reply of the 18th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Rich-mond, tendered them a safe conduct from Lincoln. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt anthorized to de-clare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Ruchmond. they would be vested with full powers.

Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sont a document, declaring that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of s'avery, coming from the authorities that control the armies now at war against the United States; will be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and the bearers would have a mis conduct both waya. Clay and Holcombe replied to Greely on the 21st, that a tender of a safe conduct to Washington, on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions, was accepted as an evidence of a change of policy on the part of Lincoln, but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requisite anthority. Instead of a safe conduct the document presented, which provokes as much indignation as surprise, procludes the segotiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and condition of peace, for which they have no me. They scald not transmit the paper to the President of the Bonfederate States without disbonering themselves, and offering an indignity that would have the soon of their countrymes.

Greely says in his paper, that the 'only part to ken by him in the recent correspondence, related.

solely to bringing the enterchists free to fe with a view to initiati peace, to be presented at Washington.

The general tene of this informal article is, that the pacification of our-country is seither so diffi-cult not so distant as seems generally supposed.

A gentleman just from the Trans-Mi sippi department, says one of our Southern exchanges, states that the Yankrea had evac-uated Little Rock, and that Price was going

. More Warnings.

We received intellegence on gesterday, from a perfectly rehable source, that on the night of the seventh of July, a band of deserters and tories entered the county town of Yadkin, and broke open the doors of the jail, destroyed the Books and keye and liberated the prisoners therein confined. Among others, there were three prisoners in confinement on a charge of murder-for killing an officer of the law while attempting to arrest them. This band secured their fellows and for a time held possession of the town, alarming the few inhabitants by the discharges of frearms. They are said to number about a bundred. Thereafter they were reinforced by new allies, and having increased to about three hundred, they started in the direction of Tennessee, having first threatened with death certain loyal men whom they designated, and having announced their intention to be present and vote in the coming election.

' It is said that there were men in the ranks of this party in full Yankee uniform, and there is no doubt that it was an organized movement. of tories to recruit from the deserters who infest the county of Yadkin and the adjoining counties. We have not a doubt that this is another step in the progress of the brotherhood of the H. O. A.'s. This tory association is gaining armed strength for mischief. It is aided and encouraged to its deeds of violence by Mr. Holden, who is sending public papers and private circulars filled with incendiary matter to excite and stir up to force and bloodshed .-For example: Mr. Holden perverts and misrepresents the reasoning of other papers, and charges that there is an intention on the part of Gov. Vance and the Government to prevent the people from voting as they clease. He does this when he knows that this is not true. He charges the Government with despotism-declares that there is no law in the land-when he himself is a living testimeny of the lenienty and forbearance not only of the Government, but also of the loyal people. His emissaries are propagating all manner of deception. They charge that the President has ordered the murder of children-that Gov. Vance threatens to put in the army all who vote for Mr. Heldenthat force will be resorted to, to control the ballot bexes, and when excitement is produced by this means, Mr. Holden distinctly advises his friends to go armed to the polls The result of this incendiary course is to increase deserfon-to fill the woods with marauders, and when these deserters are found, they are initiated into the secret league-and become entitled to protection. The testimeny is in the hands of the Government, that on more than one eccasion these deserters have made known their connection with the H. O. A.'s and have developed its signs and passwords.

The extent of this organization is developing. We hear of it now in Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Rowan, Catarba, Misguided men are daily coming out of it. But there is not a week that we do not hear of murder.

It was the incendiary meetings—the violent and dangerous character and influence of a portion of the press, and the increase of desertion, that led well-disposed loyal men to urge the suspension of the habeas corpus. If the people of this State should be obliged to suffer yet sterner and more severe remedies, who will be to blame for it? Will not Mr. Holden and his followers?

He has been treated with more consideration and forbearance than any candidate he ever opposed. His loyalty has been called in question, but the charge was uttered with reluctance; it has always been couched in temperate language, and founded on circumstances and acts entirely legitimate as testimony, and we regret to say, conclusive. The officers of our army, from Gen. Lee down, feel and declare the injury he does the cause. All the press of the whole Confederacy, and all its leading men-three-fourths of our soldiers-our prisoners pining in the dungeons of the enemy, implore their kin, brethren and parents, to vote against him. Every leading prominent man in the State, of all parties that we have heard of, except Mr. Dick and Mr. Thos, Settle, declare against him; while the yankee press, yankee orators, deserters, and this leagued society of tories, are in his

From this simple statement, true to the letter, he ought to shrink abashed. But the question again arises: Shall these deserters infest our population? Shall our innocent people continue to be murdered? Shall the risk be run that on election day outlaws, subject to the death penalty for crimes already committed, will approach the precincts and take possession of the election? If there remains aught of patriotism, courage, reverence for law and right in North Carolina, this will be prevented at all hazards. We put the warning day by day, as the demonstrations of

No Yankess Did It.

The Wilmington Journal says that in the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage. the Yankees owe their success to the South. A quill from her own plume has struck the Southern eagle, Capt. Winslow, being, we regret to say it, a North Carolinian, a Hanover county man, although nearly all his life resident at the North, and, we must believe. although it is hard to believe, thinking himself right. No Yankee conquered the Alabama. That much we know. We are sorry for it, but the truth might as well be told.

Go to the Polls !

Let every man, who is a friend to his country, and desires that the war shall have a speedy ending, upon the basis of an honorable peace with Independence, go to the pells and vete for Z. B. VANCE.

Georgia,

The enemy are standing at the very doors of Atlanta-the important object of Sher's man's advance. Gen. Johnston has been relieved of the command of the army, and Gen. Hood has been assigned to the command.-We have no doubt of the wisdom and policy of this change, though the reasons may not be given to the public,

It will be recollected that last winter the able and patriotic leaders of the army of Tennessee, in a joint communication, represepted to the Government the necessity of filling up the ranks of the army, and they recor mended prompt and vigorous action inthe matter, Thereupon Gov. Brown started up, mad as a march hare, and protested. He pronounced against the conscriptionacts to be unconstitutional—caused them to be resisted. and charged the Confederate Government with despotism and oppression. When the enrolling officers came to the work of conscription, he interposed his certificate to keep every militia officer, every justice of the peace, constable, &c., out of the service, and thus left the small but gallant and determined force which Johnston commanded, to stem the torrent unaided. And new, the foe. has desolated a large portion of his Statehis humbug of peace negotiations is exploded, and he, Gov. Brown, is begging, beseeching, imploring all citizens-exempts, details, boys, old men-all from 16 to 60-to come out and fight; and he is ordering his officers to seize and compel those who refuse .-What a lamentable humiliation -what a confession, wrung out of him, of the wisdom and judgement of the Government, that would ere this have had an army of trained and disciplined men to drive out the foe, but for the obstacles which Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens have thrown in their way.

What does Gov. Brown think of conscription now, when the necessity of universal conscription is upon him? Where is his Georgia Platform? Alas! it is to be hoped and prayed for-that his long deferred action may not now be too late.

And to precisely this state of things would Mr. Holden bring us in North Carolina. He cries peace, when he knows that he cannot doone act to promote it. He, advocates the exemption of militia efficers, justices, constables, jailors, &c., thereby weakening the army and compelling the enrolment of the old men and boys. And by his violent accusations against tle Government, he invites the advance of the

Still we hope and believe that Atlanta will be saved. But not by Gov. Brown will the deliverance be effected.

The Standard.

We picked up this paper to-day and gianced over it. Mr. Holden is will belaboring his own claims to be Governor-still lauding his own merits-abusing his opponents, and denouncing those who are not for him!-Never was such an expose of folly, immodesty, and insensibility witnessed in political annals. The same stereotype slang of stallfederates, blockade; forage, naval stores, and all the other humbuggery which an unlimited armory supples. Poor, contemptible exposures of buffoonery and malice. .

And the "chassela"-that single "chassela," hanging so luxuriantly, promising "to. melt in his mouth," but never melting-and that mouth so open, so willing to be " melted in." We think we see Mr Holden beneath the grape-vine-his body poised-his limbs at a bow-his head thrown back-his eyes set upon the "chassela"; of the Governorship, pending so temptingly, yet so provokinglyhis eager, hopeful, and anxious mouth opendistended-all agape to catch the "golden grape." But it will not DROP-and Mr. Holden cannot climb the vine-he is not strong enough in the knees. He will have to be LIFTED up-and then he will suffer some suspense, before he tastes the fruit.

What a picture that, of being in suspense beneath a grape-vine-and all for one grape! There will be no "odor of Naval Stores"

The fact that so large a number of gentlemen are running for the Legislature in the different counties as "straitest sect" or Holden caudidates, is significant. Examine the columns of the "Progress" and "Standard" and then examine the Conservative and Confederate. Vance's organs, and it will be seen that much the larger number are openly and avowedly for Mr. Holden. These gentlemen know that the great heartsof the Conservative party is with Mr. Holden and that true Conservatives are not likely to stand by or support those who affiliate with Vance and his Destructives supporters. We shall not only elect Mr. Holden Governor, but we shall have a majority of true Conservatives in the Legislature.

Progress. Of all the unblushing, truth-defying, outright lieing declarations of this unscrupulous slave and bireling of the self-nominated, the above is the most daring. It is a notorious fact, that there are not Holden candidates for the Legislature running in one-third of the counties in the State; and of the few that are in the field, not one-third of them have any hope or expect ation of election.

VANDALISM.-Kirk, on his retreat from Morgan, through Mitchell county, burnt the fine residence of Col. John B. Palmer, the Commandant of that Military District. He made a complete job of it, burning residence and outhouses, with all their contents, including much of Col. Parmer's furniture, many books and other property. Such an act is inexcusable upon any ground. Kirk may one of these days fall into the hands of the Col-

In the Federal House of Representatives a committee reported adversely on the memorial. of citizens of Illinois, for a cessation of hestilities against the rebels,

From the beginning, there have been three chances of peace only for the South, namely, the voluntary abandonment of bostilities by the nemy; armed interference by foreign powers; and compulsory peace exterted by the rigor of Bouthern arms. For a long time our people beguited themselves with the delusion that the North would soon denist from this unholy war, under the influence of the better instinct which govern enlightened communities deriving their principles of action from the gospels of pristianity. It is creditable to the christian character of the Southern people to reflect how long they cherished this fond hallucination.— They ascribed the brutalities of the Yankee forces to the base passions which must actuate all common soldiers enlisted in the streets of cities from the lowest classes of foreigners and natives; and they were even so weak as to expect that these very barbarities would hasten the hour of peace by the shock they would give to the moral sense of the Northern community. It has only been during the liter stages of the war that the Southern people have abandoned these charitable ideas, and have refuctantly embraced the well-founded conclusion that enmity, bitterness and hatred towards them are the all-centrolling sentiments of the North, and that there can be no peace with that peo-ple except by compulsion is some cogent form. This, now, is the universal belief of the South and the conviction has been the salvation of our cause, uniting the whole Southern community. as it does, in unanimous and cordial support of all the stringent measures necessary to the

Another dangerous delusion, long and fondly cherished, has also been for some time altogether dispelled. It was the strange idea that foreign power, would interfere with force to settle the peace of this continent. It was wonderful to what an extreme this expectation was carried. It was so firmly riveted into the minds of the Confederate authorities that the commonest precautions were omitted; and the commencement of hostilities found us ut. terly unprepared in the first essentials of miliwell nigh proved our ruin, and which was pursued until it had led us almost into the aws of perdition, has at last been happily surrendered. It would now be resented as an insult to the intelligence of the Southern. continent depended upon the hollow friendship, the cowardly counsels or the pretentions philauthropy of foreign powers. Our people are thoroughly cured of these stupid expectations, and their cause is stronger and healthier than ever, in consequence of the cure. It has combined the publick sentiments in earnest support of vigorous measures, and enabled Congress to apply every resource of the country to the publick defence.

tence by the faith she reposed in the better sons to die at the felon's stake, by publiche world. Her generous confidence in the kindly sympathies of enlightened humanity, in the benign sentiments of modern civilization, in the cultivated philanthropy and charity of modern Christianity, had well nigh, wrecked reading of his traitorous sheet? And a few her liberties, and surrendered her a helpless victim to the Moloch of Excirmination. Her losses have been great and her sufferings most severe, but they were doubtless Providential. Without trial, suffering and tribulation, nations have never risen to decided greatness -A long period of bloody struggle is necessary to teach the value of independence and pationality when achieved. The baptism of lood seems an essential historic rite in the inauguration of infant nationalities. Without a history rich in heroic incident, the elevated sentiments necessary to the mainteance of national existence could not be long kept alive. Borrowing the language of that heathen preacher of the gespel of blood, R. J Breckenridge, who recently addressed a pandemonium of politicians at Baltimore, but substituting a single one of his terms, it may safely be declared that, "Dreadful as they are, "these fearful truths run through the whole "history of mankind, namely, that whatever "else may be done to give stability to an au-"thority-whatever else may be done to give perpetuity to institutious, however wise, however glerious - and whatever may be the philosophy of it, it has been found that the only imperishable cement of all institutions

has been the blood of patriots. "No Government has ever stood upon irre-'sistible foundations, which foundations were not built on patriots' blood. It is a fearful truth, but we had as well avow it at once .-Every blow you strike, and every man you perpetuity of our Government and the freedom of our children."

The Evil Spirit put it into the mouth of the "reverend" vampire, who spoke at Baltimore, to say that political power could only be perpetrated by outrage, tyranny, aggression and the unstitted shedding of "traitors' blood;" but the idea was a perversion of the true one, which is that-the strongest tyrannies are brought to ruin by the measures which is out of these very enormities that new nationalities, worthy of perpetuation, take their birth.

Every intelligent Southern man trembles to reflect what might have been the fate of this Confederacy if, Instead of resorting to war and coercion, the North-had employed the mild alternatives of persuasion and conciliation to bring the seceding States back into the Union. Every man now sees that if the Author and and Ruler of national destinies had designed to thwart the Southern movement, and to preserve the late Union on its original basis, ne would have prevented a collision of arms and left it to time and peaceful relations to re-unite the divided Union in a federation mere firm and harmonious than ever. The fact that Providence has permitted a war on the largest scale, and of unprecedented ferocitya war entirely unnecessary for the purpose professed by those who have conducted it against us, and to have gone on for four years, until every secret hope and every latent possibility of reconstruction has been extinguished. is, in itself, conclusive proof that it is a Providential design that the separation shall be perpetual, and that a new sovereign shall have fixed existence on this continent,

We have had to extort the recor of nations by an exhibition of an undeniable military power and prowess in the most imposing form. The campaign of 1864 will are any tories in our regiment, we do n have cost us many invaluable lives and much know them—we allude to "Holden men." material loss; but the results will be greater and of more value than those achieved in all the previous years of the war together. We shall have enforced a larger share of foreign respect than we ever before accorded us; and, more important still, we shall have forced the reluctant conviction upon the Yankee mind, that if subjection be possible at all, it can only be accomplished at a cost of iife and treasure appaulingly dispreportionate to any possible advantage which subjugation can bringe

In short, if the campaign of 1864 does not secure peace and independence, it will make plain the fact that the surest and safest path to peace is that which shall be cut by the aword. The Southern people have long enough indulged vague and vain hopes that the war was to beended by some sort of pacific process: These hopes have all one by one been relinquished; and it is to the conviction that there is no ofher chance of peace but in hard fighting, that the uni: terrupted success of our armies for the last six months is due, This conviction is worth a hundred thousand men to our cause; and it is this reinforcement which has enabled our armies to cope with the unlimited numbers of the enemy .- Rich.

For the Confederate. The Situation. There is beyond the shadow of a doubt, fearful crisis approaching in the bistory of North Carolina. Already has the Maidlous ser-

pent put forth his forked tongue of venom, as a prelude to the destruction which is to follow: already has his wicked influence been spread abroad; and unless checked speedily and crushed, the amount of woe and missery which will inevitably follow, is beyond the conception of any one. The fearful crisis to which we allude, is that

which awaits the good people of the Old North State in the event of W. W. Holden's election to her Chief Magistracy. A more direful calamity could not be visited upon us. The most destructive plagues sent against the children of Israel would be ours, socially and politically. And in order that this fearful caiamity may not befall us, and our much honored and gallant soldiers, let the deeds of this hypocrite and demagogue be sounded all over our beloved State; let each and every family know of his base designs, which have been and still are of the blackest hue; and yet he wants to rule the people and land of the very State tary defence; that delusion also, which had which ought to recoil at the approach of his polluted foot.

Be not led off by the deception be is trying to practice upon the people, that bright peace will follow immediately after his election. Be not deceived, fellow-citizens : Holden's elecmind, if it were insisted that peace on this tion will be followed by a prolongation of the

Should not Holden's history suffice to show what he is and how he has at all-times acted? Can one of you noble soldiers recount even one instance where Mr. Holden did anything to relieve the wants and comfort the distress of the wives and families of those battling for freedom? Nay, verily; but on the other hand many are the instances in which he has scattered discord and strife among the people The South had like to have lost her exis- and caused many of North Carolina's ne

accounts of the distress at home all know it to be so. Many of you have witnessed the solemn ceremony of one of your brother soldiers led forth to be shot by our own troops. What brought it about but the moments before the order is given which is to launch the soldier into eternity, he is heard to exclaim-Oh! that I had not read Il iden's

paper! Soldiers, you all know that your suffering has seen great; but all bas been done that could be to mitigate your suffering and the suffering of your dear families while you are battling for right; and if we were to give up the contest now, there would ascend from the graves of the roted dead, as in tones of thunder, "sabme upon our comrades who thus disgraced us and cravenly refused to avenge our death." No, no. Let us not doubt or despond; but let us rally around our noble Vance; and when our independence is secured an event we belive not far distant, then all your trials and endurance will be repaid and you can return home to your loved ones, and your glorious old State, with a Governor of whom you will not be ashed."

From the Standard.

MR. EDITOR :- A I have seen so much in the Confederate recently, applauding Gev. Vance and villifying W. W. Holden, I have concluded, although a wounded soldier, to say a few words, if it will not be out of place. I have been wounded several months and have been at home on furlough during that time. I have also been in different' portions of the State, and I am glad to be able to say that Gov. Vance is losing ground fast. His great fuss of speaking and saying so much has set the people at vari-"kill, and every battle you win, reluctant as ance with him. He is saying too much. We we are to do it, is adding a decade, it may be want action, and not words. We have had too a century, it may be ten centuries, to the much of such speaking before the war commenced for our good, and now when the enemy are bombing at the gates of the Capital of the Confederacy, we think dov. Vance could be better employed than he is, canvassing the State and haranguing the people for their votes. But I am very well satisfied myself for I think there is no dauger of his being elected. If there was but one other man in the Confederacy to enpese Gov. Vance I would vote for his competi tor, for I think there are but few men in the State who would not do as much for the people entail these shocking butcheries, and that it as Gov. Vance has done or is likely to do if he is elected a second time.

I would say to the Editors of the Confederate and the Conservative that the people had much rather see the casualties of the regiments to which their friends belong, than to see so much nonsense about Gov. Vance and W. W. Holden. But I suppose they think they can humbug the people out of their votes, but I can inform them that they are very much mistaken. We will see the first Thursday in August who is right and who is not. WOUNDED SOLDIER, Co. K, 18th N. C. T.

Kittrells, July 4th 1864.

KITTRELLS, N. C., July 18, 1864. MESSES. EDITOES :- We notice in the Standard of the 8th inst., the above, which purports to be a communication from a "wounded soldier, Co. K, 18th N. O. T.," writter from this place. Now, as we are the only soldiers from the 13th regiment, who have been admitted into this Hospital, and having found out that there is no "sick or wounded soldier" from this regiment in the neighborhood, we must conclude that the communic tion is a forgery—gotten up for Mr. Holden's benefit—and feel it our duty to denounce it In this point of view, it is not a subject of as such. We will never consent to disgrace regret that the South clung so long to the delusive expectation of Yankee moderation so by holding any such treasonable corresponds. We have had to fight our way to lib-We are for Vance, and, thank Ged, if there are any tories in our regiment, we do not

> If the correspondence oferred to was not gotten up in the Standard office, it is the production of some deserter; and we wish our friends at home and in the army to know that we hold no correspondence whatever with Mr. Holden.

T. F. CHANCE. Co. K, 18th N. C.T. A. W. KIMBOROUGH, Co. A, 18th N. C. T. Conservative please copy.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Intered coording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. TERAMERS, in the Clerk's effice of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 18th .- The army and public were surprised this morning by the announcement of a change of commanders. Gen. Johnston has been relieved, and Gen. Hood has taken command. The following is Gen. Johnston's address to the troops:

HEADQ'ES ARMY OF TERMESEE, } July 17th, 1864. In obedience to the orders of the War Depart-

ment, I turn over to Gen. Hood the command of the Army of the Department of Tennessee. I cannot leave this noble army without expreseing my admiration of the high military qualities

it has displayed so conspicuously in every sol-dierly virtue, endurance of toil, ebedience to orders and brilliant course. The enemy has never attacked but to be severely repulsed and punished. You, soldiers, have never argued but from your courage, and never

counted your fears. No longer your commander, I will still watch your career, and will rejoice in your vistories. To one and all, I offer assurances of my friendship. I bid you an affectionate fare-J. E. JOHNSTON. (Signed)

Gen. Hood on assuming command, issued the following address: HEADQUARTERS ARMY TENNESSEE,

SOLDIERS :- In obedience to orders from the War Department, I assume command of this Army and department. I feel the weight of the responsibility so suddenly and unexpectedly devolved on me by this position, and shall bend all my energies and employ all my skill to meet its requirements. I look with confidence to your patriotism to stand by me, and rely upon your known prowess to wrest your country from the grasp of the invader, entitling yourselves to the proud distinction of being called the deliverers of an oppressed

J. B. HOOD, Gen. (Signed) Telegraphic communication with Montgomery, Ala., was suspended last night, near Notass, Ga. It is supposed to be a portion of the party of the enemy reported at Talladega, Ala., on Saturday. rain arrived to-day from West Point.

The main force of Sherman's army crossed the hattahoochee between Isham's ford and Roswell. and are slowly pushing forward. Heavy cavalry skirmishing took place this morning at Brick Head, six miles from this place (Atlanta.) [SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA. July 20th .- Reynold's brigade httacked the enemy's line of skirmishers last evening at Peach Tree creek, and took possession of their breastworks; he then charged the reserved pickets apported by Dalworth's corps and cap- GOOD NEWS! tured one hundred and fifty prisoners. The 88th regiment Illinois volunteers lost in killed and wounded- alone one hundred, while that of the 5th Ohio was severe.

GRIFFIN, GA., July 19 .- Four miles below Jonesboro', the engine Sunshine was blown up, the engineer, Jas. Hoskey, Dr. Dennis, Dr. Harris and a negro wood passer, were killed; also-Tanner, of the 35th Tennessee, of the train guard. The engine and five cars were a total wreck. The track will be cleared before morning.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, July 20th .- No change in the situation and no indications of immediate hos tilities on the part of Grant. Weather warm and suitry. A heavy rain fell yesterday, refreshing everything. The report of Grant's death is contradicted by

deserters who entered our lines yesterday. The usual skirmishing and cannonading.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 20th .- The N. Y. Herald of the 18th has been received. War news unimportant; regular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored. Banks made a speech at New Orleans in which he declared that the settlement of our difficulties must preceed from the moral power of this country which is more efficacious than the military power. Gold in New York 157.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 20 .- An official dispatch, received at the War Department, states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandeah at Spicker's on the 18th. At 3p. m., they were attacked and driven across the river in confusion. Our loss stated between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater.

The Threats of Deserters and Tories.

We understand that there were some three

hundred deserters and turies assembled near

Yadkinville, Yadkin county, on Friday lastthat they were going in the direction of Wilkes county, with a view, it is thought. of co-operating with the notorious tory chief, Colonel Kirk. These brigands declare they intend to take possession of the polls in the Western counties—that they intend themselves to vote for Holden, and that no man shall be allowed to vote unless he votes the Holden ticket. This information coincides with what we have heard from various sources in the West. That this determination does exist, on the part of the tories and deserters, and that they are combining and or-ganising with that view, we have not a par-ticle of doubt. And the reason is very obvious. These lawless and desperate men have forfeited their lives, and they know that if the South is successful in our struggle for independence, they have nothing to hope from the new government—they have everything to lose and nething to gain by our success.—

They have an idea that Holden is their friend—that, if elected, he will protect and defend that, if elected, he will protect and defend them—that they can leave the woods and retarn to their homes—that a Confederate sol-dier will not dare molest them while Mr. Mr. Helden would accomplish much (in which opinion we fully cencur) towards the down-fall and rule of the Confederacy. No incentive to human action was ever stronger, than that which actuates these men to the course they are determined to purage, The act con-templated is one of those feats of desperatemplated is one of those feats of secura-tion that seemingly opens the only avenue of escape, and these desperades, if allowed to perfect their plans, will act their part with boldness and determination. We trust the authorities will see to it that the loyal men is the Western counties have the privilege of exercising the right of suffrage, these brigands to the contrary netwithstanding .- Conserva-

tive.

To the Voters of Catawba County. To the Voters of Catawas County.

I ELLOW CITIZENS AND BROTHER

A SOLDIERS:—By the request of many friends,
I announce myself a candidate of Sheriff of
Catawba county. It is well known that I have
been a soldier for nearly two years; and should I
be elected, and escape the dangers of this summer's campaign, I will endeavor to serve you to
the best of my ability. I an truly in hopes to
hear of a large majority in favor of your obedient
servant, on the first Thursday in August next. I'
am your son and brother.

am your son and brother,
CALVIN HUNSUCKER.
A private in Co. D. Mallett's Battalion, lately
assigned to Co. I, 49th N. C. Regiment.
june 16-25-w6t*

CONVITTED

THO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, ASA I runaway, on the 5th of May, a negro wo-man, who says her name is SALLY BRYANT, and that she was raised in Jones county, by Jo. Finch. She had on when committed a red cottenen. She had on when sommitted a red cotton dress. She is about 25 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, slender, color black, two upper front teeth out, and rather slow spoken. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

Notice...-Taken up and committed to the Jail of Catawba, a dark NEGRO man about fifty years of age. Said negro says his name is PLEASANT, and that he is the property of Hugh Carlyle and Geo. Henderson of Georgia.

A. J. HELTEN, Jailor.

Newton N. C. April 13th 1864. ap. 20 12-w6m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term, 1864.

Henry Sheppard, Adm'r of Jos. A. Williams, dec'd Vs. Distributers of Petition to divide

Jos. A. Williams, decea TT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that R. R. Foreman and wife, defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Confederate, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, to appear and answer, &c., at the next Term of this Court, or judgment pro confesso will

be granted against them.
GEO. A. DANCEY, C. C. C. june 8-19-w6t

. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term 1864.

ASHE COUNTY.

John C. Plummer Original Attachment. Ralph Blevins.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Ralph Blevins is not within the jurisdiction of this Court: It is ordered that publication be made in the weekly Confederate for six weeks, commanding the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of the Superior Court of aw to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the 4th Monday after to plead and replevy in the said cause, otherwise final judgement will be rendered against him.
Witness E. C. Bartlette Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, 1864. E. C. BARTLETE, C. S. C. June 29 wet

NEW BOOKS!

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS. Johnson's Common School Arithmetic, The Dixie Elementary Spelling Book,
The Jack Morgan Songs'er, (\$50 per 100)
Love and Liberty—Song (\$40, per 100)
The above books are just from the press. Primary Geography, York's English Grammar, First Book in Composition, by L Branson, Hill's Poems, by Theo H fill, Morven and Linds, by Bev A W Mangum, Dixie Primer, Pictorial, third edition, First Dixie Reader, by M B Moore, Myrtle Leaves, by Rev A W Mangum, 2 00
The above books are sold at one-third off to the trade.

OTHER BOOKS ON HAND. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. Hunten's Piano Forte Instructor. Bingham's Latin Grammar. Wesleyan Catechism No. 1, Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2, Camp and Field, by Dr Jeseph Cross, Life of Stonewall Jackson, The War and its Heroes, Illustrated, Southern Model Letter Writer. Rival Administrations, E H Pollard, Scriptural Views of National Trials, Romantic Passages in S. W. History, Diary of the War, The Seige of Vicksburg, 2 50 The Sunday School Bell, The Sabbath School Wreath, Plowing and Ditching, Fun for the Camp, The Camp Jester, Neeley's Discourses, Dr. Deems' Sermons, Moral-and Religious Anecdotes, 8 vols., The Age—A New Monthly, Southern Literary Messenger, Stonewall Jackson's Portrait, Dr. Deems' Portrait,

Bancroft's History of Greece, in 12 vols,
Bancroft's History United States, 7 vols.,
Abbot's Illustrated Histories, each
Second Year of the War,
Mountain Violet, by Rev T M Baker,
A Few Chestnuts for the Children, by Unele Charles, A Sunday School in Every Church, by Rev

B Manly,
Words of Comfort, by H F Buckner,
Robert Cushman or the Rival Students,
The Little Preacher, by Uncle Charles,
Life of T C Wimberly, by Uncle Charles, Soldier Boy Songster, Stonewall Songster, Cotton Field Melodies

MILITARY BOOKS.

Napoleon's Maxims of War,
Bayonet Exercise and Skirmish Drill,
Volunteer's Field and Camp Book,
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Macaria, by Mins Evans,
Master William Mitten, by Judge Longstreet,
Duncan Adair, or Captured in Escaping,
Lady Audley's Secret, by M & Braddon,
Report and Harold, by B F Goulding,
Eleanor's Victory,
Los Miserables Fantine,

"St. Dennis, "

St. Dennis,

"
Jean Valjeau,

Raids and Romance of Morgan and Men,

Field and Fireside Novelette,

Silas Marner, by Miss Evans,

The Battle of the Bards

Those ordering books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage. BARNSON & FARRAR. july 1-184 Raleigh, N. C.

WAKE COUNTY. THE SHERIFFALTY,—We are authorized and 1 requested to sanounce W. H. HIGH, Eq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-daw

FOR SHERIFF. WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reclection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. realection to the office of Sheriff of Jones.

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND RF-FUGERS OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY. WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Paquetank county in the next House of Commons. ma 10-89-dtwawte